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Poll violence in Bihar

New Delhi— At least 10 people were killed and scores more injured in India's northeastern state of Bihar as voting began to elect a new assembly there yesterday, Samachar news agency said.

In the city of Patna, capital of Bihar, police opened fire to disperse a violent mob, killing at least seven people. Three people were killed when a bomb exploded in a polling station in Begusarai, a town in Bihar state, the agency said.

Voting began yesterday in six of the 10 Indian states that are electing new assemblies. Polling covering another four states will be spread over the next four days. Roughly half of India is taking part in the state elections.

Although Indian state election campaigns are usually fought on local or state issues, the Government this time has tried hard to make Mrs. Gandhi's rigorous emergency decrees the principal issue, as it was in her Congress Party's national election defeat.

But most reports from the hot, dry countryside indicated that the so-called Janata wave that swept Mr. Desai and his party to power had moderated, although it is still expected to win in most of the 10 states, which have nearly two-thirds of India's population. In general, the states that are voting are the ones in which Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party fared the least well in the national election.

The Desai Government dissolved their legislatures a few weeks after it came to power.

Analysts say there is little chance of a strong congress comeback in most of the North. The only question appears to be how much support Janata and its allies have lost, either because of internal squabbling or through public disenchantment with its national performance so far.

[The Globe & Mail]

Sanjay's father-in-law found dead

New Delhi, (Samachar): Lt. Col. T.S. Anand, father-in-law of Sanjay Gandhi, was found dead near his farm at Nangloi, some 30 km from here, June 4.

A spokesman of police, who found the body in the afternoon, said it was laying in the fields in a "posture of sleeping." A closer look, however, revealed Col. Anand had been killed by a bullet wound.

The spokesman said the 48-year old father of Mrs. Menaka Gandhi went to his farm June 2 and made enquiries from servants about the wheat crop. Afterwards he went for a stroll and that was the last anyone saw him alive.

According to post-mortem reports, the death had occurred due to "cranio-cerebral injury caused by a firearm." The bullet, which must have been fired from contact range, had entered the skull through the right temporal area and went out through its left frontal area, it added.

Doctors who performed the post-mortem, felt Col. Anand must have sustained the injury while in a lying position. They put the time of death at around 1900 IST June 2.

Col. Anand's body was cremated in New Delhi June 5. Among the mourners at the electric crematorium were former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, her sons Rajiv and Sanjay, and daughters-in-law Sonia and Menaka.

Desai in London

The Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai was given a warm welcome when he arrived in London on June 7 to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference which opened on June 8.

Mr. Desai and his party were received at the Heathrow airport by the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Mr. Luard and India's High Commissioner in London, Mr. B.K. Nehru.

Prime Minister Desai told a Press conference that he was prepared to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty if those, who already possessed nuclear weapons, were prepared to renounce them. "But they have no business to tell me I should not have them," he said.

Mr. Desai, however, reiterated India's policy not to have nuclear weapons "whatever may be the conditions in the world."

"We do not want to have them even if the whole world has them," he said.

With his familiar sense of humour, Mr. Desai, who showed no trace of tiredness, answered questions from correspondents on a variety of questions. At the end of it, several foreign correspondents clustered round him and congratulated him on the way he handled the press conference.

Carter policies brighten Indo-U.S.relations

By George Mathew

New Delhi: President Carter's decision against the sale of A-7 fighter aircraft to Pakistan would brighten the future of Indo-U.S. relations.

Arming of Pakistan with lethal weapons was a sore point in the country's relations with the United States. India had protested against this to Washington in November last. Former U.S. President Ford and Dr. Kissinger left the matter for the decision of their successors in the administration, particularly in view of the election campaign speeches of Mr. Carter promising a review of the U.S. arms policy.

Pakistan's reinforcement of deadly weapons from abroad has also been the stumbling block in normalisation of relations in the sub-continent. India has already offered a no-war pact with Pakistan which the new Indian government may pursue for positive results.

The Janata Party Government in New Delhi believes in non-alignment in its true sense and it is not inclined to give the Soviet Union any special status in spite of its defence agreement. In the event of unintercepted supply of arms to Pakistan, New Delhi may have had no option but to look to Moscow for balancing its military power in the sub-continent. In this context the new arms policy of the Carter administration has been welcomed in the country.

The timing of the U.S. announcement has caused speculation in the country whether the subject figured in the talks the Indian Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee had with U.S. Secretary of State Cyprus Vance in Paris recently.

President Ford had already exchanged cordial communication with Prime Miniser Morarji Desai on the latters assumption of office.

The new American Ambassador to India, Dr. Robert Goheen, had brought a personal message from President Ford to Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

While details of the message has not be released to the press, it is learnt that the United States would release the suspended supply of uranium for the Trarpur plant. Much would depend on whether the sale is with or without a tag attached to it.

Nagarwala case for commission

New Delhi, June 15 (Samachar): The Indian Government has appointed a one-man commission to inquire into the Nagarwala case in which a senior State Bank official parted with Rs 60 lakhs on mere verbal instructions over the telephone.

Nearly 6 years ago, State Bank of India chief cashier, Ved Malhotra, withdrew the said sum from the bank and handed it over to R.S. Nagarwala, a one-time army officer. Mr. Malhotra testified that he carried this out after hearing the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's voice over the telephone. Police later framed charges against Mr. Nagarwala alleging that he had disguised his voice over the telephone to mislead Mr. Malhotra.

The case subsided for some time after Mr. Nagarwala was reported dead in police custody. A police official investigating the case was also reported dead in a road accident.

The matter was recently raised in Parliament by member K. Gupta, who claimed that both Mr. Nagarwala and the police official had been done to death by interested parties.

The commission, which has now been appointed will probe the chain of events leading to the death of Mr. Nagarwala. It is headed by former Supreme Court Judge Jagmohan Reddy and is expected to submit its report by December 31, 1977.

Mother Teresa was accorded a civic reception by Bombay corporation. Pic shows her signing the visitors' book while Mayor Murli Deora looks on.

Complaint against mothers-in-law

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: With the Emergency lifted and fundamental rights restored, the country is slowly returning to the pre-emergency days of demonstrations, hunger-strikes, gheraos and labour demands.

A unique demonstration witnessed in the capital recently was by a group of 40 daughters-in-law under the auspices of the Nari Raksha Samiti in front of the residence of the Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh. They presented a list of complaints against their mothers-in-law.

They demanded that the government should help them get free legal aid when they sought legal remedy to their grievances.

They wanted a legislation for the refund of the dowry given at the time of marriage to the wife or her parents in case of conflict with the husband.

They sought preference in employment to educated woman among the victims of broken marriages. Those not educated could be absorbed as ayahs in hospitals and schools.

Their complaint is significant in the wake of numerous cases of inhuman treatment of daughters-in-law by their parents-in-law resulting in murder or suicide. About 350 newly married girls died of burns in Delhi during 1975, according to official figures. The fact that all of them were in the age group of 15 to 24 makes the circumstances of their deaths suspicious.

Dowry continues to be a homicidal evil in Indian society in spite of laudable steps the government and social organizations have taken in the past. There are unseen cases where newly-wed women were murdered or hounded to death by the husband or parents-in-law in order that the man can marry again and collect more wealth from the matrimonial market.

It was only recently that 29-year old Savitri Sunderam of Pune was locked up in her house for about 24 hours by her father-in-law because of her inability to pay Rs. 15,000 more demanded by him as dowry. The police had to break open the house to free Savitri on a complaint by her brother.

Savitri, an M.Sc., was professor of chemistry in a College in Madras before her marriage. Her husband, an engineer, left for USA barely three days after their marriage.

Earlier when her parents-in-law demanded more money as dowry, she expressed her inability and as a consequence she was asked to leave the house. She moved the court and obtained a directive to her father-in-law not to throw her out of the house.

A few months ago the husband, father-in-law and sister-in-law of Meera was sentenced to imprisonment by a Lucknow court for burning her to death because of her inability to bring more dowry. She was pregnant.

Meera was an M.A. and belonged to a respectable family.

In his verdict the Judge observed: "Dowry has been a social evil in this country for several centuries. Tears have failed to satisfy this demon and it has started demanding blood."

A number of cases of similar homicides go unnoticed and are buried as suicides.

The Punjab government has enacted a law that all cases of death of newly married girls must be certified by two doctors and bodies are not to be cremated or buried unless the girl's parents are convinced that the deaths are due to natural causes.

8 killed in police firing

Bhopal, June 14 (Samachar): Police shot dead 8 persons in Durg district when a crowd of workers at some mines under the State-owned Bhilai Steel plant turned violent.

A police spokesman said the labourers, who were protesting against the arrest of their leader Shankar Niyogi Guha, had begun throwing stones at policemen around early morning.

Mr. Guha, an alleged Naxalite, was arrested June 2 night while making "inflammatory speeches" against the mine authorities and contractors alleging they were retracting from their word to the workers.

Plants for Ghana

Bombay, June 12 (Samachar): A Ghana government delegation has shown interest in procuring from India caustic soda plant, nitni sugar plant, oil extraction equipment, pumping sets, agricultural tools and equipment.

The six-member delegation on a recent visit to Bombay also went around major industries and saw water treatment and sewerage projects, power transmission equipment manufacturing units and exporters of various products particularly from small scale sector.

The delegation was also briefed on facilities available in India for setting up small scale industries and rural banking systems.

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Desai stresses rural sector

Addressing a public meeting in Calcutta, the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, stressed the need for going back to the ideals of Gandhiji. Mr. Desai said the Janata Party Government will achieve the development of villages, improvement of agriculture and full employment in five years with the people's cooperation in an atmosphere of freedom and fearlessness.

Describing the formation of the Janata Paty out of five different parties as some sort of "creation of a history," the Prime Minister said that the Janata Party Government would launch all as development program pinning its faith on decentralisation and an emphasis on the development of the rural sector which was Gandhiji's ideal.

The Prime Minister asserted that the rural sector would be so improved that in five years time definite arrangements would be made for drinking water in every village.

The rural economy would be so boosted up that there should not be any exodus of the rural population to urban areas for employment. On the contrary, urban people would feel like going to the villages for their good, he added.

Alleged cheat nabbed

New Delhi, (Samachar): The enforcement Directorate has arrested a 33 year old miracle worker who duped several foreigners claiming he could repair broken marriages and improve sex life of people.

Official sources said the alleged cheat's modus operandi involved advertising his claims in foreign press and then sending the respondents a tiny amulet with a black sling supposedly possessing magical healing touch that could transform the wearer's life for the better.

His clients included a wide variety of people, from those looking for jobs to those suffering from chronic illness, the sources said.

They said the directorate got a tip-off from a Trinidad woman who had sought his help against some fever. After she had sent him a few dollars as fees, she received demand for more as her first instalment was not "sufficient." She complied, but the magic cure never came.

On raiding the house of the wonder worker, the Directorate officials recovered about $500, some African money and files of his correspondence with his clients abroad. He was later let on bail.

Lakadawala to be Deputy Chairman

Dr. D.T. Lakdawala took over as the new Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission June 1. Before joining as Deputy Chairman, Dr. Lakdawala was director of the Department of Economics in the University of Bombay and is well known for his work in the field of public finance and international economics.

Before joining the Planning Commission as Deputy Chairman Dr. Lakdawala was associated with the Indian Council of Social Science Research as General Editor for its surveys in economics, Chairman of the Economics Panel of the University Grants Commission and Member of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Financial Corporation of India.

BHEL units to save foreign exchange

New Delhi, June 15 (Samachar): The country will save nearly Rs. 65 crore in foreign exchange annually when two new manufacturing plants of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) -- one at Hardwar and the other at Tiruchirapalli-- reach full production.

The central foundry forge plant, being set up with French collaboration at Hardwar, will manufacture sophisticated castings and forgings to meet not only the requirements of BHEL but also nuclear, defence, ship building, steel and allied industries.

The seamless steel tube plant, coming up at Tiruchirapalli is expected to save about Rs. 45 crore per annum in foreign exchange. The plant will manufacture 40,000 tonnes of boiler quality tubes annually, in sizes ranging from 14 mm to 159 mm. Of the total production, 65 per cent will be consumed by the high pressure boiler plant of BHEL at Tiruchi and the balance will be supplied to other boiler makers within the country.

The Hardwar plant which involves a capital investment of Rs. 34.20 crore will ultimately produce 6,500 tonnes of steel castings, 3,250 tonnes of steel forgings and 4,000 tonnes of billets and blooms annually.

The BHEL adopted several innovative methods during construction stage to cut down costs and achieve scheduled targets. The project report was prepared by BHEL's own engineers saving consultants' charges and construction and engineering work proceeded side by side to cut down project time. The designing, manufacture, erection and commissioning of the reheating and heat treatment furnaces are also being done entirely by Indian engineers.

Paris meet moderate success

New Delhi, June 14 (Samachar) The economic conference of the world's developed and developing nations, which ended in Paris recently, was a "moderate success," according to External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee.

Speaking to reporters at Delhi airport on his return from the French capital, Mr. Vajpayee said the North-South dialogue had registered some advances on some important issues like development assistance, creation of a common fund and debt relief.

But, he said, the meet failed to reach an agreement on the questions of setting up an integrated agency on energy or increasing debt for developing states.

Mr. Vajpayee said India played a "constructive and balancing role" at the conference. He said he was happy to establish contacts with a number of developing and developed countries during his visit.

This was Mr. Vajpayee's first visit abroad since he became India's External Affairs Minister.

Bright future for Indo-U.S.ties

New Delhi, (Samachar): Indo-American relations have a bright future ahead, according to United States Ambassador Robert Goheen.

Presenting his credentials on assumption of office to Acting President B.D. Jatti at Rashtrapati Bhawan, Dr. Goheen said at a time when world attention is shifting from old political rivalries to transnational issues like energy, oceanic resources and food, his country looked forward to working closely with India to make the world a better place not only for the peoples of the United States and India, but for all peoples.

Dr. Goheen said, "it is widely recognized that India will play an increasingly important role in coming to grips with these problems.

"Relations between our two countries will improve as we pursue these objectives," he added.

The Ambassador said two countries as large and diverse as India and the U.S., so differently placed, geographically and economically, and enjoying such different cultural traditions may not see eye to eye on every issue. Nonetheless, "we can approach problems from a background of common values and aspirations, from a shared commitments to improve further Indo-American relations."

Accepting his credentials, Mr. Jatti said Dr. Goheen had many tasks to undertake, some of which might even involve arduous negotiations. "My government will gladly facilitate all discussions between us in a frank and sincere spirit, for we believe that it is only on the basis of trust and equality that nations can reach any durable agreement."

INDIA HAD PLUS TRADE BALANCE IN 76-77.

New Delhi, May 27 (Samachar): India achieved a plus trade balance of $80 million in 1976-77, in a period when the world economy was under recession and international exchange rates were in a state of flux, according to Commerce Secretary S.G. Bose Mullick.

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Industrialist to price

Bombay, June 11 (Samachar): Representatives of India's leading business houses decided on a six-month voluntary price freeze to help the Union Government's efforts to hold the price-line.

The decision was taken at a meeting attended among others by Birlas, Tatas, Shree Ram Group of Delhi, Singhanias, Mafatlals, Kirloskars, Thackersays Mahindras, Kasturbhai Lalbhai group of Ahmedabad and major industrial units like Larsen and Tubro, Bombay Dyeing and Imperial Chemical Industries.

The meeting, presided over by

Closer Indo-U.S.ti

New Delhi, (Samachar): The third meeting of the Indo-U.S. sub-commission on education and culture began here with the leaders of the two delegations pledging to open new vistas in their bilateral cooperation in this field.

M.S. Gore, director of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, said the meeting "augurs well" for wider collaboration between the two countries in the field of exchange of scholars and intellectuals.

Mr. Gore pointed out that in the developing countries the initiative for such collaboration was usually in the hands of governmental agencies and he hoped the American side would understand this. But then the collaboration in the field of education and culture could only be modest. It should be a good example of developing friendly relations between the two countries.

Dr. Franklin Long, professor of

Yugoslavia to customs ba

New Delhi, (Samachar): Yugoslavia, Egypt and India now engaged in reactivating the dormant tripartite economic cooperation among them, are likely to examine proposals for abolishing customs barriers for commercial exchanges.

The proposal on which Yugoslavia is keen might come up when the tripartite arrangement coordinators meet here later this year.

The three countries had for

Vajpayee in U.S.S.

New Delhi, June 14 (Samachar): India and the Soviet Union have decided that the area of their co-operation should be widened and that there should be greater depth in the relations based on "equality and mutuality."

This was stated by External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee, in a recent interview to the French television in Paris.

He told the interviewer that it would be India's endeavour to improve its relations with China as good neighbours. He, however, added that there are "some difficulties" between India and China and these difficulties have a long history.

Mr. Vajpayee said that the new Government of India had decided to deepen its relations with all friendly countries. It has also decided that India would improve its relations with those countries with whom its existing relations were not friendly.

Industrialists agree to price freeze

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The meeting, presided over by Kasturbhai Lalbhai, declared, "We have decided not to increase the prices of our products till December 31 next except in the case of loss-making units."

The industry representatives promised to absorb any price increases in the costs of raw materials or other inputs, unless the hike be too high, in which case "we would be compelled to effect an increase."

The participants hoped that other industrial units in the country "will follow the same line of action."

Closer Indo-U.S. ties in education

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Dr. Franklin Long, professor of Cornell University and leader of the American delegation, said although the cooperation in this particular field between the two countries would be on a modest scale, there was tremendous scope for forging deeper friendly links between the two peoples and creating a favourable climate for a wider collaboration between the USA and India in other fields, too.

"We would identify new directions and we are prepared for expanding our cooperation and collaboration in the field of education and culture." He felt both the governments had an open mind in this matter and there should be no difficulty in charting out concrete measures for long-term cooperation.

The sub-commission will also review the ongoing joint programs of fellowships, museum activities, exchanges of exhibition and holding of seminars on subjects of mutual interests.

Yugoslavia to drop customs barriers

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The proposal on which Yugoslavia is keen might come up when the tripartite arrangement coordinators meet here later this year.

The three countries had for sometime now been extending 50 per cent tarif concessions to a select list of items exchanged by them on commercial basis. Yugoslav Vice-President Anton Vratusa here heading his country's delegation to the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee session on economic and industrial cooperation told pressmen recently he would welcome more developing countries to join this arrangement.

Vajpayee for depth in U.S.S.R. ties

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Mr. Vajpayee said that the new Government of India had decided to deepen its relations with all friendly countries. It has also decided that India would improve its relations with those countries with whom its existing relations were not friendly.

Mr. Vajpayee described India's relations with France as "very close" and said that both countries believe in the great ideals of democracy. He said the great revolution of "France had inspired the people of India and the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity were reflected in the Indian constitution.

Acknowledging that France was playing an important role in Europe, Mr. Vajpayee said that India wished the relations between the two countries to "become closer and wider."

Indo-U.S. panel

New Delhi, (Samachar): India and the United States have decided to set up a working group to recommend measures for the expansion of cooperation in films, radio and television.

This was decided at the conclusion of a two-day meeting of the Indo-US Subcommission on Education and Culture in New Delhi.

Increase in drug abuse

New Delhi, (Samachar): About 33 percent of students of Delhi University - both boys and girls - are drug addicts, according to a survey conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

The drug addiction was more among boys (45.7 percent) than among girls (18.3 percent). Institutions with attached hostels had more of such addicts.

The most commonly abused drugs are alcohol and tobacco. The third most commonly abused drug was cannabis for boys and analgesics for girls. The fourth commonly abused drug in both boys and girls was tranquilisers. The other drugs used by the boys are amphetamines, barbiturates, opiates, LSD and cocaine. No student used opium exclusively for drug addiction. The majority of the students in the university abused drugs in a casual, experimental manner. Those who craved for the drugs all the time were only 8.4 percent.

Most of the students in Delhi University who took to drugs belonged to parents with high income and education. Most of those who became victims of drugs abuse were introverts.

Film burnt at Maruti

New Delhi, June 12 (Samachar) investigators searching the premises of Sanjay Gandhi's mini-car Maruti project in Haryana last week chanced upon some empty cans bearing markings of a film censors had reported missing during Emergency.

Officials of the Central Bureau of Investigation came upon the damaged containers while raiding Maruti Limited at Gurgaon following allegations of bungling of funds by its management.

"Kissa Kursi Ka (Tale of the Seat of Power)", a satirical venture on the modern politicians who would do anything to stick to power, was submitted for Censorship in April, 1975. But even before the Censor Board could review it, the film mysteriously disappeared. Later it was learnt that the film had been confiscated by the Information Ministry under Defence of India Rules.

Its producer Amrit Nahata, then a Congress Member of Parliament, took the matter to the court, but nothing came of it.

Bureau sources said they suspect the film had been burnt at the Maruti Limited premises around the middle of last year.

They said they were trying to find out how the film reached there from the Information Ministry.

Mr. Nahata has meanwhile demanded that either the government return his film, sound track and other materials or pay up a compensation of Rs. one crore ($1.1 million).

Centre for fiscal studies

New Delhi, June 13 (Samachar) A new institution, the Centre for Fiscal Studies, has been formed in New Delhi with membership confined to professionals, academicians and researchers in the field of economics, law, accountancy and management.

According to the centre's Executive Chairman, fiscal problems are multi-dimensional and have to be looked at from the economic, legal, accounting and social points of view. For some time, a need has been felt for an institution which combines such inter-disciplinary talents to make collective assessment of problems. The Centre for Fiscal Studies had been started with this objective, he said.

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CANADA DAY

Canada is celebrating its 110th birthday on July 1. There is no need to point out that Indo-Canadians should participate in these celebrations with great enthusiasm.

There is a lot to celebrate in this country. It is a country that has welcomed several million people of all ethnic origins from all over the world. Canada is a better place due to that migration. So is the rest of the world which sent them. This is a country of great opportunities for those who work hard. This is a relatively young country with great potential.

Despite some difficulties faced now and then, the country has come a long way during the last 110 years. Currently, however, the unity and the very existence of the nation is being threatened. This is precisely the time when those who love and cherish this country should come to its help.

The fundamental reason for the threat of break up of the country is lack of understanding which is often based on lack of information and communication. As citizens (or future citizens) of this country we do have a stake in the country. Realizing this we should be prepared to play our part in promoting Canadian unity in all possible ways.

We can easily participate in Canada Day celebrations being planned all over the country, though such participation is only of symbolic significance. The issue of lack of unity can only be solved in our everyday activities - treatment of other people, regard for justice and fairplay, appreciation (not mere tolerance) of cultures other than our own, etc. If every individual does his/her share the entire nation will progress and prosper. If the individual falters and fails the nation will not only be humbled but also will crumble.

Let us make sure we play our role and play it very well. Jai Canada.

Vasantdada Patil being sworn into office as the new chief Minister of Maharashtra by the Acting Governor Mr. Kaptawala [left].

Sanjay gets bail

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Sanjay Gandhi has obtained anticipatory bail in four cases from the Delhi High Court. All the cases are being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Gandhi moved his first bail application when a case was filed by the special police establishment which related to certain affairs connected with him although he was not mentioned by name. The case comes under Section 380 and 120(B) of IPC for alleged theft and criminal conspiracy.

Mr. Gandhi told the Court that owing to change in the government he would be "subjected to unnecessary harassment, victimation and witch-hunting". He said he would make himself available for any questioning by the police.

Subsequently the Court ordered that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi be released on bail in the event of his arrest on condition that he will make himself available for interrogation whenever required.

He would be given bail subject to furnishing a bond of Rs. 5000/- with one surety in the like amount.

When three more similar cases relating to Maruti Technical Services Private Ltd., Maruti Heavy Vechicles Private Ltd., and Maruti Ltd., were filed, Mr. Gandhi again moved the Court for anticipatory bail on similar grounds and his application was granted.

LICENCE CANCELLED

Meanwhile, the private flying licence of Mr. Gandhi has been suspended by the authorities for six months, presumably on the fear that he may flee the country.

The private flying licence of Dhirendra Brahmachari, the flying yoga guru of Mr. Gandhi, and the student Pilot's licence of Menaka Gandhi, wife of Mr. Gandhi, have also been suspended.

The Government by an ordnance has taken over the Vishwayatan Yogashram and the Central Research Institute run by Mr. Brahmachari. He has filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court challenging the ordinance.

Workers of Maruti Ltd., are on relay hunger strike in front of the Prime Minister's house since May 15 demanding government take over of the company.

Shareholders and those who have taken agency of Maruti Ltd., have moved the court with a winding up petition which is being heard. The court has issued orders to freeze all accounts of the company and directed that no documents of the company should be removed or destroyed without its express sanction.

The Income Tax authorities have announced public auction of immovable property of Maruti Ltd., for the realisation of income-tax arrears to the tune of Rs 9.50 lakhs due from the company.

FLYING ADVENTURE

The Chellappa Enquiry Committee inquiring into the allegation that Sanjay Gandhi had piloted a chartered flight of the Indian Airlines from Hyderabad to Tirupati and Vijyawada during the emergency has found that he (Sanjay) was in the commander's cockpit throughout the flight.

After the flight in December last the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association had complained to the Airline's Chairman that Mr. Gandhi had piloted the aircraft even during take-off and landing and the Captain of the aircraft proudly announced Mr. Gandhi's adventure through the public address system. The then Tourism and Civil Aviation Minister, K. Raghuramiah and the Andhra Chief Minister, Vengal Rao, were on board.

No action was taken at that time. Details of Mr. Gandhi's adventure with the Indian Airlines flight were published by news papers after the Emergency was lifted.

The report of the Committee says that Mr. Gandhi gained access to the Pilot's seat by using his influence and position and his action and that of the Commander allowing him to do so are serious infringement of the Rules Punishable under the law.

India and the Commonwealth

By B. Vivekanandan

[Dr. Vivekanandan of the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi is a specialist on British and Commonwealth Affairs]

The recent change of Government in New Delhi has brought about little change in India's traditional attitude to the Commonwealth of Nations. The fact that the new Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai's first visit abroad is in order to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Meeting in London indicates the value India still attaches to its Commonwealth connections. As India was largely instrumental for the major changes in the composition and character of the modern Commonwealth it has, over the years, developed an abiding interest in the successful working of the association as an effective institution for the promotion of international understanding.

India's contribution to the evolution of the modern Commonwealth was quite substantial. Its decision, in 1947, to stay in the Commonwealth after independence had not only changed the complexion of the Commonwealth from a compact association of people of kindred (White) stock into a multiracial association but also ensured its future growth, embracing various cultures and continents. This prospect was further strengthened in 1949 when the Commonwealth showed resilience to make necessary constitutional changes in its framework to retain a republican Indian the association. It had not only dropped the word "British" from qualifying the "Commonwealth of Nations" but also had relieved of the republics from the obligation of owing allegiance to the British Corwn, a consitutional link that remained between Britain and other Commonwealth members under the 1926 Balfour Declaration. The significant impact of these Indian decisions was that they provided inspiring precedents for the emerging new natins of Asia, Africa, the Pacific and the Carribean and enabled them to shed their doubts about their independence within the Commonwealth.

NEHRU

India opted for Commonwealth membership since it saw great potentialities in the association to play an important role, and also since the association had provided considerable scope for India to pursue certain important objectives it wanted to promote in future world politics. In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru: "We join the Commonwealth obviously because we think it is beneficial to us and certain causes in the world that we wish to advance". Therefore, it was not simply the narrow national interests which guided India in becoming a member of the Commonwealth, but other considerations of global significance. Since India wanted to promote world peace and racial equality, it believed that the Commonwealth could provide an effective instrument to promote these ideals. Moreover, it thought that the Commonwealth could be a useful instrument of reconciliation which can also promote a just social and economic order in the world. It appears that in the Commonwealth, India had pursued these objectives with notable success. In fact, India was largely responsible for infusing a new concept of racial equality into the Commonwealth. It reached its culmination in 1961 when South Africa was, in effect, forced to leave the Commonwealth, and the Commonwealth Association had accepted racial equality as one of its basic principles. Since then, it has emerged as an instrument for the removal of racial discrimination.

NON-ALIGNED

The Commonwealth had never been an impediment for the pursuit of India's foreign policy of non-alignment. On the contrary, it provided new opportunities to pursue this policy vigorously. As India's concept of non-alignment was opposed to power bloc policies and also for the promotion of reconciliation between the two power blocs, there was a happy synchronisation between the basic objectives of India and the Commonwealth. As a result, a large number of the new Commonwealth members had emulated India's example and became non-aligned. The increase in the number of non-aligned nations in the Commonwealth had only strengthened the associations' position as an instrument of moderation between the two power blocs.

It is undeniable that while India's contribution to the evolution of the new Commonwealth was quite substantial, it was, like other member countries, equally a beneficiary of the Commonwealth connection. The value of the Commonwealth to India's security has been proved more than once. The aid India received from the Commonwealth countries during the 1962 Chinese

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By Janaya Sangya

Two questions are being about Karnataka these Why two commissions appointed by Dev Raj U Chief Minister against h ministry, and the other ap by the Government of against him: on the ministry? And, are they a short of political stunts? anything come out of ther

It was Dev Raj Urs w appointed one-man com in May, 1977 headed b Hussain, a former judge Karnataka High Court to l the 36 charges levelled his ministry (23 are directly against Mr. Urs) dissident Congressmen. entially all these congress occupying ministerial pos Urs's present ministry. these charges were refe Mr. Urs by the Union Minister Charan Singh ments. Mr. Urs describe as "baseless, frivolous, and politically motivated also challenged the const and legal rights of the government to inquire int In the meanwhile he ap Iqbal Hussain's Commis his own to look into charges.

Not satisfied with Mr. Urs's answer, the Union ment has also instit Commission headed Grover, a former Judge Supreme Court of India to into the charges of co nepotism and misuse levelled against Mr. Dev and his colleagues.

Numbering 99, "one century" as Mr. Urs jocularly, these charges direct result of infightin Congress during the years. Some of the levelled these charges joined the Janata Party. Parliamentary elections 1977, and it is they w levelled some charges him and some of his colle the ministry.

The terms of reference the commissions are different. The Hussain sion is to inquire allegations of irregulari cess payment to co grant of land, allotm building sites, purch furniture and disposal grains. The Grover Com on the other hand inquiring into charges o tion, nepotism and m office by Mr. Urs colleagues. These char not referred to Mr. Ur Union Home Minister ments.

What is the public reacti appointment of these sions? It is rather mixe have commended the i of the commission by Government as "a b democratic step". Dev critics on their side, ha this question: If Mr. nothing to hide or to be why is he reluctant to fac inquiry? If he (Mr. genuinely interested in corruption why did he long the appointment commission?

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One ministry and two probes

By Jampa Sangye

Two questions are being asked about Karnataka these days. Why two commissions: one appointed by Dev Raj Urs, the Chief Minister against his own ministry, and the other appointed by the Government of India against him: on the same ministry? And, are they anything short of political stunts? or Will anything come out of them?

It was Dev Raj Urs who first appointed one-man commission in May, 1977 headed by Iqbal Hussain, a former judge of the Karnataka High Court to look into the 36 charges levelled against his ministry (23 are levelled directly against Mr. Urs) by some dissident Congressmen. Incidentally all these congressmen are occupying ministerial positions in Urs's present ministry. Earlier these charges were referred to Mr. Urs by the Union Home Minister Charan Singh for comments. Mr. Urs described them as "baseless, frivolous, malafide and politically motivated". He also challenged the constitutional and legal rights of the Central government to inquire into them. In the meanwhile he appointed Iqbal Hussain's Commission on his own to look into these charges.

Not satisfied with Mr. Dev Raj Urs's answer, the Union government has also instituted a Commission headed by Mr. Grover, a former Judge of the Supreme Court of India to inquire into the charges of corruption, nepotism and misuse of office levelled against Mr. Dev Raj Urs and his colleagues.

Numbering 99, "one short of a century" as Mr Urs remarked jocularly, these charges are the direct result of infighting in the Congress during the last few years. Some of those who levelled these charges have now joined the Janata Party, after the Parliamentary elections in March 1977, and it is they who have levelled some charges against him and some of his colleagues in the ministry.

The terms of reference of both the commissions are somewhat different. The Hussain Commission is to inquire into the allegations of irregularities, excess payment to contractors, grant of land, allotment of building sites, purchase of furniture and disposal of food grains. The Grover Commission, on the other hand will be inquiring into charges of corruption, nepotism and misuse of office by Mr. Urs and his colleagues. These charges were not referred to Mr. Urs by the Union Home Minister for comments.

What is the public reaction to the appointment of these commissions? It is rather mixed. Some have commended the institution of the commission by the State Government as "a bold and democratic step". Dev Raj Urs's critics on their side, have posed this question: If Mr. Urs has nothing to hide or to be afraid of, why is he reluctant to face central inquiry? If he (Mr. Urs) is genuinely interested in tackling corruption why did he delay so long the appointment of this commission?

Mr. H.D. Dewe Gowda, the Janata Opposition leader in Karnataka Assembly states that the terms of reference of the Hussain Commission are just a distorted version of the Opposition's charges. Another Janata leader Mr. K.S. Hedge, M.P., (a former Supreme Court Judge) has also pointed out that the Hussain Commission has been merely asked to find out whether any irregularities or breach of rules have been committed; it does not touch the motives underlying such acts.

The Grover Commission is also not free of this divided reaction from the leaders. The Congress lobby sees its constitution as an "imposition from the above", "politically motivated", illogical and unconstitutional, as it was constituted just five days after the institution of the Hussain Commission.

Against this the Janata Party has hailed it as a step to correct the mischief sought to be done by the state government's "pre-emptive probe order".

What is the reaction of Mr. Urs? He defends himself against all criticism by simply stating: "I think the vitiated atmosphere should be cleared once and for all". But he is taken by surprise by two developments. One is the appointment of the Grover Commission by the Centre and its terms of reference. The second is the threat of resignation held out by eight dissident ministers in his cabinet. The Congress Parliamentary Board has refused them permission to resign but all the same they are a thorn in his side.

On the other side, some recent developments within the Congress highcommand have heartened the dissidents. They are: the exclusion of Mr. Urs from the Congress High Command, re-election of Mohammed Ali, the Transport Minister in Urs's Ministry as the member of the Congress Working Committee, the appointment of Mr. K.H. Patil, Food Minister in Urs Ministry and former PCC Chief as a special invitee to the Congress Working Committee. The dissidents consider these moves by the Congress High Command as designed to weaken Mr. Urs's grip over the PCC. But Mr. Urs's supporters claim that "his base in the State is secure".

These local political feuds apart, some nagging questions are surfacing. Are these two commissions legally constituted? Will the findings of the commissions lay the ghost of corruption, or will it end up only in political confusion? Only time can tell!..

Neogy dead

Calcutta, June 13 (Samachar)

Hshitish Chandra Neogy, a one-time Rehabilitation and Commerce Minister, died here after a protracted illness. He was 89.

Born in 1888 in Dacca, Mr. Neogy took a degree in law from Calcutta University and later practised in the Federal Court.

He was elected to the Central Assembly in 1921 and was returned to the assembly in 1942. He was also a member of the House from 1946 until the transfer of power.

In 1946, he was appointed a member of the United Nations Human Rights commission. A year later he joined Jawaharlal Nehru's Cabinet as Rehabilitation Minister.

In 1950, he resigned from the Cabinet. In later years, he headed a number of expert committees on various subjects and was also appointed a member of the Planning Commission.

Mr. Neogy is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

Climate for investment

By Dr. Vinod Mehta

The annual report of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended June 1976 (released in September last year) claimed that the economy had achieved a degree of capability for attaining and sustaining a higher rate of growth.

This assessment is based on a number of important facts. The ratio of savings and investment to gross national product (GNP) has gone up. India has accumulated substantial quantities of grain for the public distribution system. The level of foreign exchange reserves is said to be very high, and, the prices have been relatively stable compared to the last three or four years.

The report points out that "suitable conditions" prevail for the absorption of higher doses of investment, without impairing price stability. The sizeable stocks of foodgrains already built up and the existing potential for increasing the production of textiles seems to guarantee adequate availability of wage goods."

The year 1975-76, in a sense, witnessed a resurgence of growth rate. During that year national income grew by 5.5 per cent against only 0.2 per cent in 1974-75. This was possible because of substantial increase in savings. Domestic savings grew from 13.1 per cent of national income at current prices in 1974-75 to 14.5 per cent in 1975-76, while aggregate investment increased from 14.8 to 16 per cent. (The gap between savings and investment is accounted for by the inflow of foreign resources which registered a slight drop in 1975-76). This rate of savings and investment is the highest since the beginning of the fourth plan.

For the last two years India has been consistently doing much better in the agricultural sector. This year, the country produced a record output of 118 million tons of grains as against 116 during the last financial year. The government has also built up a buffer stock of grain of over 17 million tons. The record harvest in the last two years and the bloated import bill in the previous bad harvest years had prompted the government to allocate more funds for the development of agriculture.

In the last budget and in the final version of the fifth plan much emphasis was laid on the completion of major irrigation works, developement of new irrigation schemes, provision of fertiliser in adequate quantity and at reasonable rates, provision of improved varieties of seeds and credits. These efforts are supplemented by intensive research on dry farming techniques, proposal to develop wheat-rice belt among the Indo-Gangetic plain and intensive research on new highyielding strains of rice and wheat.

The foreign exchange position is much happier today than what it was a year and a half ago. By the end of October 1976, the Reserve Bank was holding balances abroad to the tune of Rs.1,092.90 crore. The higher level of foreign exchange holdings have been made possible because of increased exports, increased remittances from abroad, check on smuggling, foreign currency accounts and complete stoppage of grain imports.

The recent hike in the price of oil should have eaten into our foreign exchange reserves, but our longterm arrangements with Iran, Iraq and other oil-producing countries, increase in the production of our own oil, and import of Russian oil against our surplus steel helped save our foreign exchange reserves.

However, the most important factor which makes the investment climate more propitious is the relative stability of prices. The general trend of prices has been downward, with a decline of 3 per cent over the year in wholesale prices against the phenomenal rise of 21.5 per cent in 1972-73, 27.8 per cent in 1973-74 and a nominal rise of 0.7 per cent in 1974-75. Although there has been seasonal increase in the prices of certain essential commodities and more recently a sharp rise in the prices of edible oils, there seems to be no indication of a very sharp rise in the price level. Since the government has allowed huge imports of edible oils, the prices of these items including vanaspati are likely to come down. Moreover, comfortable stocks of grains will ensure that there is not much rise in the prices of other commodities.

The conditions for investment seem to be ideal and in fact the planning commission has announced that investment in the public sector will be stepped up. However, the private sector is still fighting shy of making fresh investments. The only reason advanced by it is that commercial banks are not advancing loans and that the credit squeeze by the government is hampering fresh investment.

But the government is in no mood to relax controls on credit lest it may again spark off inflation. The credit expansion not only finances legitimate productive activity but also trading activities which are usually responsible for fanning the fires of inflation. That is why the RBI governor earlier asked the commercial banks to "observe a greater measure of credit discipline and ensure that drawals of credit from them are strictly aligned to the minimum ineseapable production needs." And more recently the RBI impounded 50 per cent of the bank's deposits to restrict credit expansion.

It would be wrong to say that credit is not available for investment purposes. It is available but only for selected purposes. But that should not hamper fresh investment, since the undertakings themselves have accumulated enough profits and in the past few years industrial development banks have come up as important sources of funds for financing fresh investments.

The proportion of loans provided by the development banks like the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India has increased from around 5 per cent during the first and second plans to 13 per cent during the third and over 30 per cent during 1970-75. The largest share of loans from them has gone to the engineering industry. During 1975-76, however, a slight deviation is seen in this regard. Loans sanctioned to the food industry rose from Rs 190.20 million in 1974-75 to Rs 492.10 million in 1975-76; for paper and paper industry from Rs 96.90 million to Rs 208 million. Three-fourths of the funds of these financial institutions were used to finance new projects, expansions and diversion.

The largest among them, IDBI, generally finances the traditional industries. It has now opened a "soft loan window" to finance the modernisation of five key industries such as jute, textiles, engineering, cement and sugar. It will provide loans at a concessional rate of 7.5 per cent and repayment will be spread over 12 to 15 years while giving a moratorium of three years to deserving cases. There is also a scheme for small entrepreneurs.

In short, the financial institutions are likely to be a major source of credit for investment in the private sector. The main purpose seems to be to direct investment in the desired channels and to check inflationary tendencies.

NPA Feature Service.

World Malayalee Conference

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The World Malayalee Conference will be held in Trivandrum, Kerala, to coincide with Onam the State Festival, on August 27.

A number of Malayalees residing in foreign countries are expected to participate in the Conference being held under the joint auspices of the Kerala Univesity and the State Government.

Other Indian Universities to be represented in the deliberations include Kozhikode, Cochin, Madura, Madras, Annamalai, Mysore, Karnataka, Bangalore, Punjab, Bombay, Calcultta, Lucknow and the Jawaharlal Nehru University Delhi.

Representatives of Malayalees resident in Singapore, Malayasia, The Netherlands, Algeria, Canada, USA, Japan, France, Italy, Holland, England, Dubai, Newzealand, Sri Lank and Senigal have already enrolled themselves as participants.

The Conference is intended to introduce the Art and Culture of Kerala to the world outside and attract foreign scholars to conduct research on the subject.

An International Conference of Malayalees, it is felt, would help cement the relations of Malayalees outside India with their mother tongue and their place of origin.

The Conerence would take steps to conduct an elaborate study of the problems of Malayalees settled down in various countries of the world and bring them to the notice of the concerned authorities.

It may be recalled that a number of Christian missionaries from foreign countries have served Kerala through their churches, hospitals and educational and social institutions. The Conference expects to make use of the historical documents preserved in the archives of Portugal, Italy, Britain, The Netherlands and Germany to conduct the studies.

Speaking at a formal function at Trivandrum to announce the programme of the conference, the Kerala Chief Minister, Mr. A.K. Antony, said the conference would help bring together Malayalees residing in various parts of the world, besides identifying new areas of cooperation.

He said there is no other ethnic groups in the world which would organize themselves in social and cultural activities wherever they are. Go anywhere in the world, you can find a Malayalee. The present exodus of Malayalees is to the Gulf States, he added.

MOVING?
If you are moving send us promptly your new address.

Canada Day, July 1

Canada Day 77

How we'll celebrate Canada Day

Canada will be one hundred and ten on July 1, but its people will celebrate the birthday in exuberantly youthful style.

Focus of the celebrations will be Ottawa where pomp and circumstance will blend with lots of let-your-hair-down fun.

On the formal, traditional side there will be the Presentation of Colors on Parliament Hill with its solemn pagentry. And this will be followed by a huge parade featuring floats from every region of Canada, and an enormous birthday cake with the appropriate number of candles.

Then, at noon, twenty-one guns will roar their salute to the nation.

Communities from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Arctic circle to Canada's southernmost point have organized their own birthday celebrations.

North Bay, Ontario has invited the Town of Rouyn, Quebec to join them in celebrating Canada Day. The mayor of Rouyn will be a guest of his Ontario counterpart. During the day there will be an air show with the Snow Birds and the Sky Hawks. A crowd of between 45,000 and 60,000 people is expected to watch the show. Some twenty bands will perform in an evening Musical Tattoo.

Out on the prairies, Regina has mounted an ambitious program of festivities which the city fathers have titled CANADA CREATES. Each day leading up to July 1 from June 26 will have a special theme, winding up with ceremonies at the Legislative Building and a musical concert which will be broadcast by the CBC.

Regina, along with Toronto and Vancouver will hold special citizenship courts during Canada Week; the Toronto and Vancouver courts are to be held outdoors.

One unusual Canada Week event will be a midnight golf tournament at Yellow Knife, N.W.T., which gets under way June 24.

To symbolize the unity of the nation, the mayor of Canada's most easterly city, St. John's, Newfoundland, Dorothy Wyatt and her family, will be guests of Canada's most westerly city, Dawson City in the Yukon, and the Dawson City mayor, Yolanda Birkhart and her family, will be hosted by St. John's.

Meanwhile, in the nation's capital the tempo will continue to be lively.

A one-hour variety show heavy with talent will be held on Parliament Hill starting at 9:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time. It will be broadcast to the entire country on major television networks, on cable television and on dozens of AM and FM radio stations.

Just before it starts, the twenty-nine runners who took part in a national relay event will arrive on the Hill bearing torches.

Sixteen of them left Victoria, B.C. on June 10, and thirteen trotted out of St. John's on June 21. Both teams are due to meet in Kingston after the 5,000 mile run and continue together to Ottawa.

The culmination of Canada Day in the capital will be, as it was back on July 1, 1867, a massive fireworks display to light the night sky over the city.

O CANADA

'O Canada', the hymn we all hum because we aren't sure of the words, was originally written for a picnic on the Plains of Abraham on St. Jean Baptiste Day in 1880.

The occasion was a visit by Louise, the Princess Royal who was touring her Canadian possessions in the company of the Governor General, the Marquis of Lorne, and the anthem was commissioned especially for her visit to Quebec.

The words -- in French -- were written as a 32-line poem by a pillar of respectability, Sir Adolphe-Basile Routhier, who later became the Chief Justice of Quebec; but the music was written by an adventurer named Calixa Lavallee, a blacksmith's son who ran away from home to join a band in the U.S. Civil War.

When the war was over, Lavallee established himself as conductor and artistic director of the Grand Opera House in New York, but he returned to Montreal in 1875 to promote opera in Canada where he was commissioned to write the music for 'O Canada'.

The English lyrics -- at least the version we now use; more than 20 different English adaptations have been popular at various times -- were written in 1908 by another judge, Robert Weir, to celebrate Quebec's tercentenary.

Weir's English lyrics were not officially adopted until July 1, 1927, and they were changed again slightly in 1972, when, after considering 615 different proposals, a parliamentary commission declared them the official anthem of Canada.

It may not be what you were taught in school, but the official lyrics for our national anthem are now these:

O Canada! Our home and native land!
True patriot love, in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North, strong and free!
From far and wide, O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
God keep our land glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

The way we are

"Canada," as Author Arnold Edinborough once remarked, "has never been a melting pot; it is more like a tossed salad."

This Canada Day we see there's more than a little truth in the jest.

The vast majority of the 22.9 million people who live in Canada were born here; roughly 85 per cent of the population are native-born. But virtually all of us are 'hyphenated Canadians' with our ancestral roots elsewhere.

Even the Indians and Eskimos are immigrants: scientists believe they migrated to Canada from Siberia across the Bering Strait, sometime in the dim dawning of prehistory.

The largest single ethnic group are the Canadian descendants of the British -- roughly 44 per cent of the total population. But the largest cohesive cultural group -- and the oldest -- are Canadians or French origin; about one third of us trace our ancestry to France.

And while most Canadians are of European extraction -- German, Ukrainian, Italian, Dutch, Scandinavian and Polish -- in that order -- there are now an estimated 200,000 Asians here as well.

We know all this because as a nation we are slightly crazy for statistics. In fact, it was the Great Intendant, Jean Talon, who conducted the first census in Canada, in 1666, when he was able to report that the population of New France was 3,125. That was the first general census conducted anywhere in the world in more than 1,000 years, since the fall of the Roman Empire.

While this country was still a colony of France, censuses were conducted about every 20 years, and they were detailed: they listed age, sex, marital status, occupation, crops, livestock, buildings, churches, grist mills, firearms and swords.

In modern times, counting noses has become a well-established commercial technique, and there are few details that somebody somewhere, doesn't know about us.

Thus we know that people in British Columbia eat four times as much watermelon as the Canadian average, and enjoy both the highest male-to-female population imbalance and the highest divorce rate in the nation. We don't know if there is any connection between those facts.

People in the prairies drink the most instant coffee, own more bicycles per capita, and use more deodorant than the rest of us, while in the Maritimes they favour Volkswagens more than any other area of the country, use more perfumed soap, and have more children per adult. Newfoundland, in fact, has the highest birthrate in Canada; Quebec the lowest. And in Ontario, they use more cosmetics than anywhere else in Canada.

"Henceforth we are a united people", the Halifax **British Colonist** proclaimed on July 2, 1867, the day after Confederation, and united we are still.

But not in a melting pot. Canada is frequently described as a mosaic, in which small, widely different pieces each contribute to the pattern and flavour of the whole.

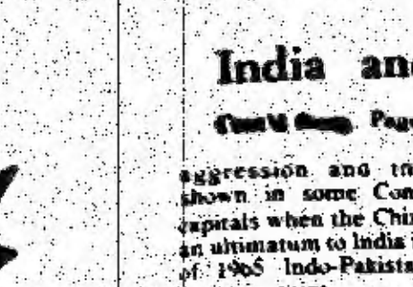
Just like a tossed salad.

Canada Day, July 1

Ontario announces language programs

(Canadian Scene)— Toronto's ethnic leaders were told at a Queen's Park luncheon hosted by Premier Davis and the chairman of the Advisory Council on Multiculturalism, Dr. George Korey, that under the government's new Heritage Language Program school boards will receive provincial funds for language classes offered after regular school hours or on weekends.

The program, aimed primarily at young children, will fund for a half-hour per day or two-and-a-half hours per week. "We will be encouraging school boards to offer such classes wherever there is a demand," Mr. Davis said. "This new program is an important step forward. It can be of immense help to the many parents' groups that have been struggling to keep their home languages alive — and just as important, it will enrich the range of educational possibilities for children in this province."



Canada Day, July 1

A BIRTHDAY

By John Best,
Canadian scene's Parliamentary Press Correspondent

The Government is planning to ... a big party for Canada's 110th birthday on July 1. Yet disagreement lingers on Parliament Hill as to what the day should be called.

Officially it is still "Dominion Day". But increasingly, in popular usage, it is coming to be called "Canada Day". Traditionalists, such as former prime minister John Diefenbaker don't like the trend. They like even less the frequent tendency of the government to encourage it.

Secretary of State John Roberts referred to "Canada Day" when he announced that the Government will spend at least $1.5 million to celebrate the holiday, which marks the anniversary of Confederation in 1867. He said that the time had come for Canadians to demonstrate that "we care about this country, and we care enough about it that we really want it to survive." Canada Day would provide an opportunity for the people of Quebec who believe in federalism to express their sentiments. But it was also important for English-speaking Canadians outside Quebec to do the same thing.

Mr. Diefenbaker, noting that the law provides that the day should be called "Dominion Day", asked by what authority Mr. Roberts called it "Canada Day". The prime minister replied that he could sympathize with Mr. Deifenbaker being "one of those eccentrics ... who rather like the word 'dominion'". Mr. Trudeau went on: "But we on this side really do not engage in semantic debates, and if one minister prefers to use the phrase 'Canada Day' it is an expression which I am sure all Canadians would be proud to support."

Mr. Diefenbaker: "I would ask the prime minister, since when did this pretty government have the right to change the statute of Canada and celebrate a day that is not provided under the law."

Mr. Trudeau: "I can give the Right Honourable gentleman my solemn word of honour, as a member in good standing of the ... Society of Canada, that we have not changed the statute. When we do change it, it will be done in this House."

Canada Day, July 1

India and ...

Cont'd from ... Page 4

aggression and the con... shown in some Commonw... capitals when the Chinese se... an ultimatum to India in the ... of 1965 Indo-Pakistan war... cases in point.

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ADVANTAGES

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ada Day, July 1

BIRTHDAY

By John Rose,
adian scene's Parliamentary
's Correspondent

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India and the Commonwealth

Contd from Page 1

aggression and the concern shown in some Commonwealth capitals when the Chinese served an ultimatum to India in the midst of 1965 Indo-Pakistan war are cases in point.

India values the Commonwealth association as an instrument of effective multilateral diplomacy at the highest level. The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings, the largest regularly held summit meetings drawing together 36 influential heads of governments from every continent, provide immense opportunities to influence each other's thinking. Of course, the benefits a nation derive out of these deliberations would depend upon the ability of its delegation to utilise the opportunities the meeting provides. However, it is certain that no amount of work through other bilateral diplomatic channels can match the informal friendly influence a Prime Ministers and Presidents. The very fact that they exchange views in a common language has tremendous advantages. Whatever the individual benefits, every participant after the conference goes back with greater understanding of the world situation and each others' problems. This in itself is very important.

ADVANTAGES

The other advantages India derive from the Commonwealth are in the realms of trade and aid.

Commonwealth countries constitute the single largest group with whom India has profitable trade. Similarly, it is an important source of India's development aid on very soft terms. In fact, India is the largest recipient of Commonwealth aid.

A more promising element in the Comonwealth today is that, of late, especially after the establishment of the Commonwealth Secretariat, it has become a centre of economic and technical cooperation. The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC), functioning under the Commonwealth Secretariat, is the lynch-pin of these activities. India's participation in the CFTC and various schemes of Commonwealth educational cooperation is quite significant and provides wide scope for further extension of the area of mutual assistance. India provides a large number of experts and advisers to a good number of Commonwealth countries and assists students and trainees. The CFTC's export market development program is also very useful for countries like India.

EQUALITY

The Commonwealth is not a mere hang over of the British empire. Through the establishment of the Commonwealth Secretariat the operational responsibility of the Commonwealth has been taken over by all the member countries from the erstwhile Commonwealth Relations Office of the UK Government. India is the fourth largest contributor to the Commonwealth Secretariat's budget. However, from the Indian point of view, the unwritten obligations towards each other and the goodwill that exists between Commonwealth members are of great political, and economic significance. In this context, to a country of India's size, importance, and level of sophistication in diplomacy, the Commonwealth provides more opportunities, with little impediments. Its flexibility and resilience provide a good framework for India to function as a member of the Community of nations effectively. As Jawaharlal Nehru observed in 1962, the real value of the Commonwealth lies in its extreme flexibility, which enables people from four corners of the earth to gather together in friendly way to discuss matters frankly, and get betable to come to broad conclusions. I think this kind of association... is a very good type and far better than the kind of association which limit the way of thinking of countries, and that is why the Commonwealth has succeeded in spite of differing opinions... It is because of its flexibility that it carries on successfully. Rigid things tend to break up when there are vital differences.

No wonder, India developed a sense of common purpose with the Commonwealth although it was not possible to have common policies. Undoubtedly, for India the modern Commonwealth provides the ideal framework for the promotion of its cherished ideals like the promotion of a just social and economic order based on liberty and democracy through cooperative action, and a sense of equality among the big and small countries.

Paper plant set up

New Delhi, June 14 (Samachar) An integrated pulp and paper project with an annual production capacity of 9,900 tonnes of writing and printing paper is being set up at Gajraula in Moradabad district, Uttar Pradesh.

This will be the first mini-paper plant to be set up in the country with second-hand imported machinery under a scheme devised by the Government two years back.

A novel feature of the Rs 3.13 crore (53.5 million) project is that it will utilise wheat and paddy straw as the raw material for pulp production.

According to the managing director of the company, the annual requirements of straw for the project are 15,000 tonnes at an estimated cost of approximately Rs. 2 crore (52.2 million).

Gold siezed

New Delhi, June 14 (Samachar) The Border Security Force seized nearly 70 kg of gold in Punjab sector and arrested a smuggler after a hot chase, official sources said.

The sources said the seizure, the biggest so far in the region, came following an encounter between a three-man BSF patrol and a gang of smugglers in the Dera Baba Nanak area along the Indo-Pakistan border a little after midnight.

Delhi-Moscow protocol

New Delhi, June 12 (Samachar) Indian and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol on setting up a troposcatter communication link across the Himalyas.

The troposcatter system, which involves bouncing radiowaves off mountain peaks, will provide large capacity, reliable and all weather communication channels not only between the two signatory countries but from Southeast Asia to the Soviet Union and East Europe.

MOVING?

If you are moving send us promptly your new address.

Absentmindedness

by V.S. Ramachandran

Almost everyone knows the word "Eureka" but only few would be aware of the exact meaning of it. However, it is unanimously associated with Archimedes, the famous Greek mathematician and mechanical engineer. Once he jumped out of a bath tub and ran naked through the main street of the Sicilian town crying "Eureka!", "Eureka..." (I have found it! I have found it!). Thus the greatest feat of absent-mindedness had been performed in recorded history! One would have expected to find this great feat in the Guiness Book of World Records under "the fastest absent-minded streaker". Most streakers of today would surely beat Archimedes in speed but their run is not motivated by any discovery and surely they could not lay any claim to the record set by Archimedes. Being just absent-minded should not qualify either. For example my brother-in-law once cried out "Eureka", perhaps as emotionally as Archimedes himself must have while he was in the bath tub. To my anxious inquiry he replied triumphamly that he had discovered his lost gold ring in the bath tub.

It is an unfortunate fact that the evolution of absent-mindedness through history has not been recorded. However, there is everyday evidence that this trait has been established as the prerogative only of the professor and an intellectual. I am sure that the professor is content and even secretly proud to be characterized thus. As if the converse is true many a mathematically-minded person poses and sometimes practices this art. Encouraged by his ardent admirers he will in due course end up as an imbecile or luck favouring, as a hypocrite. I am of strong opinion, as was Carlyl that disquietitude or absence of mind is on every face. One need not strive to achieve it.

I can appreciate this self-imposed trait when it is applied for repaying a long standing loan or carrying the cheque book while going shopping with your better spending half or meeting your friend at an airport in the early hours of a peaceful morning or accidentally reaching for the neighbour's pocket to pay the heavy bill at a restaurant.

Absent-mindedness is occasionally an outcome of some sort of emotional upset. It takes the better of one who is inattentive to surroundings or pre-occupied with deep thought worthwhile or evil - it is during this period that the person inadvertently exposes his true self. An apparently virtuous professor had merged himself in a serious study in the dead of night with his beloved wife sleeping in close proximity to him. Suddenly in her dream the wife cried out "My husband is coming, he is coming....", when the professor automatically jumped out of the window! This incident though somewhat embarrassing to the professor may be a fruitful area of study for the psychologist.

Absent-mindedness attains its peak when one is inordinately irate. A man of scruples was told that his spouse was out every night with a Romeo. Reaching for the gun he sat by the window eagerly waiting to shoot his unfaithful wife and her secret lover. Disappointed of waiting for a pretty long time he returned to his bed only to realize that he was still unmarried!

Anxiety is a catalytic agent to absent-mindedness. The other day all search for my lost expensive pen proving futile, I wrote out a note about it to be put on the bulletin board. Imagine my surprise when I realized that I had written the note with my so-thought lost-pen - it was all the while tucked behind my ear.

Too much fuss or condemnation of this unique trait only aggravates it. The wife of a doctor constantly remonstrated him that he was incurably absent-minded if not absent-hearted. In order to dispel this remark he became abnormally careful. He demonstrated this fact one day after returning from the movies when he triumphantly produced the umbrella which his wife had forgotten in the threater. He became worse and incurable after he learnt that neither of them had carried an umbrella to the theater!

Absent-mindedness is natural amongst people who are deeply involved in some narrow field of activity. It has no curative. In small spurts it is natural and perhaps a tonic for meditation and concentration. If practised deliberately it is definitely repulsive and unwholesome. In order to discourage misguided people into nurturing this as an art, excuse or even fashion it will perhaps be advisable to describe its implications as some sort of disease under "absentmindedness" in the Encyclopedia Medica.

What do you know about Canada?

So you think you know a lot about Canada and its history? Here are 20 Canada Day questions to test your knowledge. There's no time limit on them, but please avoid the temptation to reach for that reference book.

1. When was the first and last time Canada and the U.S. went to war?
2. Where was the first capital of Upper and Lower Canada?
3. Who was Canada's prime minister after Sir John A. MacDonald?
4. Where is Canada's most northerly settlement?
5. Where were the first hockey games played in Canada?
6. How many provinces were there before Confederation, and how many afterwards?
7. Which is Canada's largest province?
8. Which is Canada's most populous city?
9. Where did the east and west lines of the first Canadian Pacific Railway meet?
10. Who was Britain's reigning monarch at the time of Confederation?
11. Why was the new nation called the Dominion of Canada?
12. When did curling first come to Canada?
13. Which of the provinces was the last to join Confederation?
14. When did Canada get its first newspaper?
15. Where was the bill for Confederation actually drafted?
16. Where will you find the fewest two-dollar bills?
17. What is Canada's constitution called?
18. Who is the only living Father of Confederation?
19. How many original Fathers of Confederation were there?
20. Where was the telephone invented?

Quiz answers:

1. June 18, 1812.
2. Kingston.
3. Alexander Mackenzie.
4. Alert on Ellesmere Island, 518 miles south of the Pole, which is also the world's most northerly settlement. It's inhabited by 200 servicemen and six Eskimos.
5. Halifax and Kingston, 1855.
6. Three — Province of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; after 1867, there were four — Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
7. Quebec, with an area of 523,860 square miles.
8. Metropolitan Toronto, with a population of 2.8 million.
9. Craigallachie, B.C. in 1885.
10. Queen Victoria.
11. At the time of Confederation, the British were concerned that Sir John A. Macdonald's suggestion to call the infant nation the Kingdon of Canada would upset the anti-royalist Americans. The name "Dominion" was inspired by a line from Psalm 72: "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea..."
12. It was first played by British soldiers on the ice of the St. Lawrence River during the 1760 siege of Quebec City.
13. Newfoundland in 1949.
14. In 1752, with the first issue of the Halifax Gazette.
15. London, England from Dec. 4-24, 1866.
16. Saskatchewan, where farmers believe two-dollar bills bring bad luck. The Bank of Canada doesn't issue those bills to the province, and issues very few to the West in general.
17. The British North America Act.
18. Joey Smallwood, former Premier of Newfoundland.
19. A total of 36; 23 attended the first conference in Charlottetown, Sept. 1, 1864; 33 were at the Quebec Conference, Oct. 10-29, 1864; and 16 attended the London, England conference Dec. 4, 1866.
20. Brantford, Ontario by Alexander Graham Bell.

Argentina tourists meet Desai

New Delhi, June 13 (Samachar) Prime Minister Morarji Desai says that while India does not believe in communism it has no quarrel with the Communist countries.

In an informal chat with a group of 40 tourists from Argentina, Mr. Desai said India would continue to be friendly to all countries and would not subordinate itself to anybody.

India would be glad to expand trade and cultural relations with Argentina, he added.

In reply to a question, Mr. Desai reiterated India's decision not to manufacture atomic weapons. Whatever happened elsewhere, India would not make them. It, however, wanted to utilise nuclear energy for peaceful pourposes.

The only way to deal with the oil crisis was to find alternative sources of energy or to locate sufficient oil within the country. Attention was being given to both these aspects. Nuclear energy had become important in this connection also, he added.

PRINT FADED

Films

Chacha Bhatija

Directed by Manmohan Desai

When many elements are fused together within a commercial formula, reason and logic cannot get the first place. Evident examples of such casualty are Manmohan Desai's two successive films released during the last fortnight. **Dharm-Vir**, also directed by him, was a fanciful melange of periods, costumes, characters and situations. **Chacha Bhatija**, at its heels, rivals it in cost as well as in the calibre of the cast; perhaps it is less illogical than **Dharm-Vir**, and a shade truer to life. There is a surface similarity of theme: the separation of close relations, their meetings as strangers in strange circumstances, their confrontation, their joining hands against a common opponent, the surprise revelation of their identities in the finale. Only, the surprise is strictly for the characters, not for the audience. Also, in the style of treatment the films are apart.

Chacha Bhatija takes off melodramatically, meanders into slapstick comedy, then takes on the tones of a social dilemma and ends up atop a half built multistorey building, in an action sequence. Sandwiched between these are thrills galore-galloping horses and neck-and-neck races, stunt driving and drunken brawls in a liquor joint presided over by a self-willed young woman, fisticuffs and scuffles, accidental fires and soft love songs. As if these were not entertainment enough, the film's appeal is deliberately enlarged by bringing in characters from different communities, recalling to mind the laboured effort in **Do Russis**. There are in **Chacha Bhatija**, for example, a Pathan who loses his leg in an effort to save the honour of a Hindu married woman and an old Christian lady lovingly protecting a waif.

The popular star pair - the most durable during the last six years - Dharmendra and Hema Malini - do their utmost to please their fans. Dharmendra is everything: serious and comic in turn, pressing into service every stunt in his stock. Hema Malini as the tavern owner is haughty yet romantic. Randhir Kapoor carries his bulk lightly and gives Dharmendra intelligent support in the comic sequences. Anwar Hussain as the Pathan and Durga Kote as the old lady play their parts with sober sympathy. Jeevan, Rupesh Kumar and Sonia Sahni glide through their roles with the cleverness of the seasoned villians/vamp they portray. While Keshto Mukherjee raises a few laughs, Indrani Mukherjee shows that she is fast maturing into a character actress.

AAKHRI GOLI
Directed by Shibu Mitra

The way Mitra is sliding steadily downhill, **Aakhri Goli** may well be the last round of his cinematic ammunition. Like his first film, **Bhadiya aur Bandook** it is a fluke. Those that he made in between, **Khoon ki Kemmat** and others, action films all, turned out to be flops. They could neither manage an initial draw nor hold the attention of the audience. **Aakhri Goli** however has a first class cast and competent technical support. Though a vendetta theme is to be centred on action, the film devotes itself more to dialogue. If Sunil Dutt, Ajit, Amjad and Om Prakash fail to make an impression, despite their having the roles they are used to, the fault is surely not theirs but that of the screenplay writer, the director and editor.

DILDAAR
Screenplay and direction by K Bapayya

For the Hindi film makers of the South, regional cinema is a testing laboratory. Whichever South Indian film becomes a money spinner is automatically remade into Hindi, usually on a lavish scale with no chances taken with the quality of the technique or the calibre of the cast.

Encouraged by the commercial sucess of his first Hindi film, **Prem Nagar**, producer D Rama Naidu has now translated another Telugu film into Hindi. Unlike **Prem Nagar**, **Dildaar**, is set in the rural landscape with characters as familiar as in any film story. The only difference is that this film has two heroines, one rural, the other city-bred. The hero is turned away by his rustic lady-love's lecherous father; and the story moves on until he finally marries the girl from the town, herself a runaway from a forced marriage to a villainous socialite.

As usual the characters in **Dildaar** are larger than life and their actions suitably inflated to push the auidence into a whirligig of dream and fantasy. The colours are as loud as in any Hindi film made in Madras. Almost in every scene, the direction is overdone. Yet there is a strong element of entertainment with many risque lines and double-edged words which could have got past the censor only after the lifting of the emergency. In that sense, the film world is back to normal.

Every artiste in **Dildaar** is cast in his/her favourite image. Jeetendra as a jumping jack revives memories of his early career when he was good at nothing but high jinks. Prem Chopra, the unscrupulous villain grimaces less than usual but shows his temper freely. Rupesh Kumar lives his image as a greedy cheat out to deprive girls of their money and their modesty. Jeevan overacts his role as a lecherous old man. Jagdeep repeats his set pattern of Bhopali speech to perfection. One supposes that Rekha has to be the heroine for her figure, pushing Nazneen, the village belle, to second place. Sheetal and Meena are cast in contrasting roles: the former as a girl of easy virtue and the latter as a childless woman wanting to be mother by any man. Kesto Mukherjee and Deven Verma do their comic mimicry effortslessly.

The songs of **Dildaar**, penned by Anand Bakshi and composed by Lakshmikant Pyarelal have already become popular with the younger generation: dildaar is a uni-sex term for lover.

DABSHAK
Democratic World

JAGRITI
Directed by Rajendra Bhatia

This is a Hindi remake of **Ajab Tujhe Sarkar**. It is perhaps the film that was in the longest trouble during the emergency with the then government. There was no formal official ban as such but the producers were forced to abandon their venture. But in the wake of the March elections, the caretaker government was quick to clear it for exhibition.

Jagriti is a travesty of politicians clad in khadi and donning Gandhi caps, not necessarily belonging to any one political party. The censors apparently took particular exception to one sentence: The bigger the officer the bigger the bribe; the bigger the leader the bigger the lie. The police officers who manned the information and broadcasting ministry during the emergency probably thought that this was too telling a comment on the then political situation. They should know.

At best a harmless caricature, all this was anathema to those who ruled by suspending the constitution.

The ultimate sharing of a couple

Bombay, (Samachar): The grief-shot wife of a newspaper executive leaped from a high-rise building on June 6, within a little while of her husbands death.

Sarv Mitra, 52, Managing Partner of Urdu Daily Milap for 25 years, died of a heart attack. Both were cremated on the same pyre.

Kanchenjunga conquered

Green Lamke Base Camp (North Sikkim), June 11 (Samachar): Two members of the Indian Army expendition conquerred Kanchenjunga, India's highest and the world's third highest peak.

They took the yet unclimbed tough eastern ridge route to the summit on the Sikkim side.

Maj Premchand accompanied by Naik N.D. Sherpa, comprising the first assault party who set out in their epochmaking summit bid from the assault camp in the small hours of this morning, scaled the 8,535-metre high peak at about 2.54 p.m., first reports said.

Saudi loan

New Dehi, June 13 (Samachar): Saudi Arabia extended its first-ever loan to India worth $100 million for the Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar power projects.

An agreement to this effect was signed by Finance Minister H.M. Patel and Dr. Mahsoun Jalal, Director-General of the Saudi Arabian Fund for Development. The fund ha an authorized capital of $3,000 million and was set up in 1974.

The fund authorities some time ago appointed a team of German experts to scrutinise the Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar power projects to assess their viability.

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A Janata

By Dev Dutt

In a shrinking world, Ind historical, cultural and nat assets are likely to attract m and more tourists from not Europe and America but from African and Asian countr

Thus in India, tourism is likel be viewed solely as an indu earning valuable foreign change and creating employm opportunities to skilled unskilled labour in the construction works and pro sional, managerial, secret and other tertiary and secon occupations.

It must be realised that tour if it is considered purely a economic enterprise, has certain adverse social effects. example, on account of "de stration-effects," it prom values and a living style whic not in consonance with In own ties, one of which is degrading poverty of about 8 cent of the people.

So far the policy regar tourism has been viewed la with reference to foreign change alone. There is evidence of it being examin relation to cultural and implications, particularly to as a focus of vulgarisation of life and corruption of consc ness of our people.

Now that the Janata part come to power at the centr the portfolio of tourism has entrusted to a socialist lead is natural to expect the gu ment to give a new progre direction to tourism. P rightly expect the Janata go ment to abandon the "bou sie tourist policies" and instead "socialist tourist ies."

It must be recognised th tourism industry, by virtue very nature is "bourgeoi Since it is an off-shoot bourgeoisie system, rathe impossible to give it a "soc orientation. Therefore, th cally, in a socialist tourism as an industry h place. But it is certain whether or not we like it, t will be there.

Moreover, given the c sions of the present econon social composition of the elite in India, the tradit tourism and the structi tourist industry built ov years, it is not possib implement a truly socialist policy today, since doing so involve a drastic cut in exchange earnings, a fact the Indian power elite inclined to countenance.

However, this is not a cou despair. In real life, one reconcile to the "second be "the best" because continuous compromise ideal and the possible.

Tourism as an industry divided into two clear sect internal tourism (2) f tourism. To both kind of we sell history, culture natural beauty; in reg these, there is relativel competition with other cou

Therefore, it is not neces attract foreign tourists by ing in India a mini-Eur mini-America or a mini- where major tourist att are hedonistic and the fo entertainment, enjoyme relaxation are intended sensory satiation. Inde cannot and should not c with the western tourist in it is not feasible economica is disasterous culturall socially.

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A Janata tourist policy

By Dev Dutt

In a shrinking world, India's historical, cultural and natural assets are likely to attract more and more tourists from not only Europe and America but also from African and Asian countries.

Thus in India, tourism is likely to be viewed solely as an industry earning valuable foreign exchange and creating employment opportunities to skilled and unskilled labour in the civil construction works and professional, managerial, secretarial and other tertiary and secondary occupations.

It must be realised that tourism, if it is considered purely as an economic enterprise, has also certain adverse social effects. For example, on account of "demonstration-effects," it promotes values and a living style which are not in consonance with India's own ties, one of which is the degrading poverty of about 50 per cent of the people.

So far the policy regarding tourism has been viewed largely with reference to foreign exchange alone. There is little evidence of it being examined in relation to cultural and social implications, particularly tourism as a focus of vulgarisation of elite life and corruption of consciousness of our people.

Now that the Janata party has come to power at the centre and the portfolio of tourism has been entrusted to a socialist leader, it is natural to expect the government to give a new progressive direction to tourism. People rightly expect the Janata government to abandon the "bourgeoisie tourist policies" and adopt instead "socialist tourist policies."

It must be recognised that the tourism industry, by virtue of its very nature is "bourgeoisie." Since it is an off-shoot of a bourgeoisie system, rather it is impossible to give it a "socialist" orientation. Therefore, theoretically, in a socialist society tourism as an industry has no place. But it is certain that, whether or not we like it, tourism will be there.

Moreover, given the compulsions of the present economy, the social composition of the ruling elite in India, the tradition of tourism and the structure of tourist industry built over the years, it is not possible to implement a truly socialist tourist policy today, since doing so would involve a drastic cut in foreign exchange earnings, a fact which the Indian power elite is not inclined to countenance.

However, this is not a counsel of despair. In real life, one has to reconcile to the "second best" as "the best" because of the continuous compromise of the ideal and the possible.

Tourism as an industry can be divided into two clear sectors: (1) internal tourism (2) foreign tourism. To both kind of tourists we sell history, culture, and natural beauty. In regard to these, there is relatively less competition with other countries. Therefore, it is not necessary to attract foreign tourists by recreating in India a mini-Europe, a mini-America or a mini-Vienna, where major tourist attractions are hedonistic and the forms of entertainment, enjoyment and relaxation are intended to give sensory satisfaction. Indeed, we cannot and should not compete with the western tourist industry. It is not feasible economically and is disasterous culturally and socially.

It would of course be necessary to make the touristic spots more attractive in terms of environment and facilities.

Unfortunately, the policy has so far been based primarily on the assumption that the more westernised the facilities and means of entertainment, services and norms, the higher will be the inflow of foreign tourists. This is a pernicious and, indeed, erroneous belief.

The western tourist, properly instructed and informed, would be happy to be away from his own sociocultural environment. He would love India's culture, historical and natural beauty if these are presented to him as an attractive package, as has been successfully done in Japan.

The new tourism policy should involve effective publicity aimed at attracting middleclass tourists, youth, intelligentsia, and workers from abroad. It should deemphasise luxury hotels and posh arrangements for upper income groups or classes. There should be an embargo on expansion in this direction and greater importance should be given to the provision of cheaper, hygienic and decent board and lodging and other facilities consistent with Indian norms.

The vast potential of internal tourism should be exploited for national integration and for deepening emotional and cultural content of the life of our people. The present tourist policy almost totally ignores this aspect and is oriented to the needs of the country's elite.

The rising bourgeoisie in India is taking to tourism avidly. Business executives and upper and middle level civil servants enjoy luxurious living in five and four-star hotels when they move about the country on official work. The nouveau riche find in luxury hotels an opportunity to expend their ill-gotten wealth. They expect highly western standards for tourism in areas rich in natural beauty, frequently at the cost of our own culture and history. The tourist policy abets the predilections of this class and is solely oriented to cater to its needs.

The new policy should discourage this trend and lay greater emphasis on stimulating "tourism consciousness" among the youth and the rural elite by providing efficient, hygienic and inexpensive facilities. Further, millions of our rural folk are out on pilgrimage at any moment of time in scores of towns and villages in remote areas. It should be a part of the tourist policy to provide minimum but decent facilities for such people.

In short, the present emphasis in India on catering to the needs of upper classes should give place to the needs of middle class tourists.

Another aspect of the present policy which needs to be thoroughly reviewed concerns the perks and privileges enjoyed by the employees of the tourism trade, both in the public and private sectors. For example, it was recently reported that the government spends Rs 1,224,675 a year on the accommodation of managers of the five ITDC hotels in Delhi. They are housed in the hotels' luxury suites. This is in addition to the daily food bill of each of the six managers, which works out to about Rs 70 a day. Thus, if the report is to be believed, board and lodge alone of these managers cost the establishments over Rs 4100 per head, an outrageous figure.

Perhaps, it would be necessary to appoint an expert committee to go into the above and many other questions relating to this sector of the economy before the formulation of a new policy.

Pitman meets Toronto Federation

TORONTO: Walter Pitman - Metro Toronto Task Force on Human Relations attended The Executive Committee Meeting of the Federation of Indo-Canadian Associations on June 1, 1977 at Holiday Inn.

The meeting was presided over by Y. Basavaiah, President of the Federation and attended by the representatives of All Member Associations in Toronto.

Sam Nadkarni, Sub Committee Chairman read the brief prepared by his committee consisting of S.B. Shah, Legal Committee Chairman and Dileep Thatte, Secretary of the Federation. The Federation made the following recommendations to the Task Force, to combat racism in Toronto. Rathin Ghose, General Secretary proposed a vote of thanks. Later Indian snacks were served with Canadian wine.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Due to the lack of adequate financial resources, no formal attempt has been made so far to investigate the causes of racism, diagnose the situation and recommend appropriate courses of action. Total eradication of prejudice in this heterogeneous society is a stupendous task and can only be achieved over several years in future through an efficient and effective education system. But it is possible to curb the growth of prejudice which is likely to propagate and decay a society if no preventive measures are taken. As the Attorney-General rightly put it, "The madman in the market place must be answered lest people think he's right."

Each society has its own keepers of conscience. In the U.K. for example, there are the clergy, the academics, the politicians and union men who continue to answer the madmen of the marketplace. In the United States, Ambassador Young has publicly renounced the regime of South Africa as not acceptable and President Carter has backed him up. The keepers of conscience in Toronto with the very notable exception of Roy McMurtry, were silent on the subway incidents and tried to minimize the consequences. **Hence the Commission should recommend that the "Keepers of conscience" of Toronto, its Municipal Leaders, the Business Leaders, its Church Leaders, should take a much more visible and audible stand on not just the violent aspects of racism but the more insidious aspects such as discriminating practices, ethnic jokes, hate messages which impinge on the lifestyle of the immigrant minorities of this city.** As stated earlier, the mosaic in Toronto's social fabric has to start moving upwards. We feel the Commission should recommend to business and municipal corporations that this is important to the well being of the city. A lead can be taken in this direction by recommending more minority representation on Boards appointed by Metro and other Governmental agencies.

On the informational side, there has been very little work done in terms of measuring and monitoring the attitude amongst the various immigrant communities towards each other. It is not sufficient, for example, to characterize the subway attack as racial simply because the assailants happened to be white and the victim Tanzanian. There has been no record of any ill feeling among say Italian and the Indians or the Greeks and the West Indians or the Polish and the East African. All six named communities are also of different skin colours. The subway attack should have been characterized as not so much racial but as a display of inter-community animosity. Thus before the entire white or European community gets tarred with the brush of racism, efforts should be made into finding where the antagonism towards Indians exists.

The surveys done so far on this subject by the Toronto School Board, by the Secretary of State, have been done by freelance researchers. The most publicized of these surveys was the one done last year for the Canadian Magazine by Donald Bibby of the University of Saskatchewan. In that survey it was reported that a large percentage of Canadians did not want more immigrants and had a negative attitude towards them. What the magazine did not emphasize was that the response rate of this survey was only 16 per cent and was an insufficient basis on which to form these conclusions. **The need is therefore very acute for some money to be invested to carry out attitude research by professionally qualified people.**

We have mentioned elsewhere, the role media plays in forming opinions on this subject. **We feel the Commission should recommend that a Metro Chairman Committee be appointed which would examine the relationships of the Toronto media with the Toronto Ethnic Communities and to establish a liaison on a continual basis between the two.**

From the long term point of view, the Educational system in Metro Toronto has to come up with solutions as to how the Metro Community can absorb and accept the people from different cultures. It is not sufficient that a child learn intricate aspects of English history in the sixteenth century and yet not know anything about the history of China or India or Africa. **We feel that the Commission should look into educational curricula and make recommendations with this point of view.**

As for the racial or Ethnic putdowns, whether violent or insidious, have a psychological effect on the victim, **we feel that the commission should recommend that agencies such as the YMCA and the Universities, have seminars and courses so that the minority communities so victimized can learn to cope with the psychological aspects of this problem.** Where courses on self-growth such as transactional analysis and encounter groups are quite common, there are no courses to our knowledge which help an individual who feels threatened on how to cope with racism.

Indian watches popular abroad

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Until a decade ago, the wrist watch was one of the items smuggled into the country in large quantity as its indegenious production could not meet the demand. Till the end of the Second Plan period, the demand for watches was being met entirely through imports involving a very large amount of foreign exchange expenditure, the order of annual imports being well over Rs. 20 million.

Today the import of watches is totally banned. Wrist watches are now being manufactured in the country in a variety of designs both for use by ladies and gents. Production of more sophisticated watches like the automatic and day-date calender watches has also been started in the country by the Hindustan Machine Tools and other units.

Having attained competence in watch manufacture, rigorous efforts are being made both by the public sector and private sector units to establish Research and Development facilities, which are essential to catch up with the latest advances in the developed countries. The quality of Indian watches is, however, so high that, in certain foreign countries, various models produced in India are in great demand. The watch has also become no more attractive for the smugglers.

With the increasing impact of industrialisation on social life, a general rise in the standard of living and consciousness of the value of time amongst people at all levels, watches have become an essential consumer durable item in the country.

The current demand for watches is of the order of 4 to 5 million and the demand is expected to exceed about 6 million per annum by the end of 1978-79. The watch trade, however, estimate the demand at 8 million.

There are at present six watch manufacturing units in the medium scale industry with an approved capacity of 1.99 million watches annually. The capacity of the public sector is 6,60,000 watches per year.

At present, the country's total production of wrist watches is a little over 900,000, leaving a gap of 3.6 million to be bridged. In view of the demand potential for this important consumer durable and need to make available good quality watches to the people at reasonable prices, the Government have approved a number of schemes in collaboration with reputed foreign manufacturers. The capacity thus approved is 2.94 million numbers per year.

To keep abrest with the development in the industrially advanced countries, a beginning has been made in the direction of manufacture of electronic watches as well.

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Kitchen Korner

CANADA DAY MENU

What's a truly Canadian menu? Well, back in 1867, on Canada's first birthday, we probably would have celebrated the day with a feast of beaver, moose, some gamy deer and a duck or two accompanied by some fresh garden vegetables.

Today, we have a variety of typically Canadian food to choose from, but for a truly unique Canadian dinner to celebrate Canada Day, try the following.

Appetizer: Baked Arctic Char

Main Course: Tourtiere

Vegetable: Fiddleheads

Salad: A mixed salad with vinegar and oil dressing

Dessert: Oka Cheese (made by Trappist monks in Quebec)
Frest Fruit, Maple Syrup Gingerbread

BAKED ARCTIC CHAR (4 servings)

½ pound melted butter mixed with the juice of ½ lemon
Arctic Char fillets (2 pounds)
salt and freshly ground pepper to taste

Place the fillets in a piece of heavy duty aluminum foil. Pour the lemon-butter over the fish and seal the tin foil tightly. Bake at 375 for ½ hour, or until the fish is flaky. **DO NOT OVERCOOK.** Serve hot directly from the foil.

TOURTIERE

Your favourite pie crust recipe.
1½ pounds of ground meat (pick your favourite one or a combination of half pork, half beef)
1 medium sized onion chopped finely
1 crushed garlic clove
½ tsp. salt
¼ cup of bread crumbs
corn oil or salt pork or any preferred product for frying.

Mix the meat with the onion, garlic and salt. Heat oil in frying pan. Add meat mixture. Stir and cook over moderate heat until meat is nicely browned. Gradually add bread crumbs to the mixture. Allow to cool. Then place mixture on bottom pie crust. Cover with top crust. Bake at 350 for 45 minutes or until crust is golden.

FIDDLEHEADS

Wash and place in small amount of boiling salted water. Cover, reduce heat and cook briefly until the vegetable is slightly tender. If frozen, you'll have to follow the package directions.

MIXED SALAD

Toss together your favourite fresh vegetables, perhaps some head and Boston lettuce, slices of cucumber, green onion, shavings of one carrot, a chopped tomato and a few rings of green or red pepper. To really Canadianize your salad, why not toss in a few field herbs that the pioneers used; garden thyme, watercress, fresh mint and chives are possibilities.

DRESSING

Olive or corn oil and wine vinegar in equal parts with some seasoned salt, dill weed, concentrated onion (granulated), a crushed garlic clove and some freshly ground pepper. Mix together and toss over salad just before serving.

MAPLE SYRUP GINGERBREAD

(This recipe from Gloria Varley was passed down through family generations.)

½ cup butter
½ cup brown sugar
½ cup commercial sour cream
2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup LESS 2 tbsp. maple syrup
1/8 tsp. salt
1 cup PLUS 2 tbsp. all-purpose flour
1 tsp. baking soda
1 tsp. ginger
½ tsp. cinnamon
½ tsp. nutmeg

Combine flour, soda, spices and salt and blend well. Cream butter and brown sugar. Add sour cream, then well-beaten eggs. Continue beating for at least a minute (with electric beater at medium speed), then add maple syrup.

Gradually add flour mixture to creamed mixture, blending well after each addition. Spread the batter in a buttered 8" square pan and bake at 375 for 45 minutes, or until cake tests done.

When slightly cooled, cut in pieces before removing from pan. It's best when warm and it freezes well.

ENJOY!

Elected to Justice Council

Harbhajan S. Sangha of Prince Rupert, B.C. has been elected to the executive of the Justice Council. The Council has the following goals:

1. Public involvement and community education in the Justice System through council sponsored activities.

2. Public awareness of new legislation.

3. Public opinion on manner of administration of Justice.

4. Integrate professional and lay people.

5. Ombudsman - help people and groups get next to decision makers.

6. Legal Aid Services.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Ponnamma Philip of Camrose, Alta. passed away of Cancer. She was buried in Camrose. Almost all Malayalees of Alberta as well as many friends from Camrose attended the funeral service and paid tribute to Ponnamma.

She has worked as a nurse in Gault, Ont., Winnipeg, Medicine Hat, P.E.I., Edmonton and Camrose. She leaves behind her, her husband P.C. Philip, one son SHAJI and one daughter SHYLA, her parents in India and numerous relatives and friends in Canada and in India.

India supplies seeds

New Delhi, (Samachar): India may become the principal production and supply base for quality vegetable and flower seeds the world over.

The public sector National Seeds Corporation (NSC) will shortly be taking up large scale custom production of exotic vegetable and flower seeds for the giant multinational seed marketing agency of Denmark, Ohisens Enke. The large scale custom production agreement was reached between the two agencies here recently, following the successful trian production of exotic seeds in the country.

METRO CARAVAN - TORONTO

TORONTO: All India day will be celebrated in "New Delhi" pavilion on June 19th by the Federation of Indo-Canadian Associations. For further information please call:

BASAVAIAH - 491-2156 or
RATHIN GHOSE - 447-6938

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Canada's famous foods

Behold before you a sampling of some of Canada's famous foods: just enough to tease your imagination and inspire you to try them if you haven't already. We are a young nation, but the foods which are native to our land and numerous regional and national dishes offer the promise that a distinctive Canadian cuisine is on its way.

It befits a country of so many lakes that a wide variety of fish and sea food would be present. Arctic Char is a truly Canadian fish for it exists only in this country. It has been found in streams near the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the coast of Labrador, on our northern shores and in Hudson Bay as far south as the Churchill River. Arctic Char sustains a very successful commercial fishery in Labrador and is vitally important for the Eskimos as food for themselves.

Winnipeg Goldeye, originally caught only in Lake Winnipeg, is now also found in Alberta and northwestern Ontario. After smoking, it is described as tasting like a cross between brook trout and Dover sole.

Crab from the west coast and lobster from the east are national favourites, as are the delicious Malpeque oysters from Prince Edward Island.

In the vegetable category, there are a few varieties peculiar to Canada. Kitchener turnips as well as Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick potatoes deserve mention. But perhaps the most distinctive vegetable of all emanates from the Maritimes, the fiddlehead. This is the frond of baby ferns, named for its shape. Wild rice of the Manitoba lake district is a welcome addition to any menu in any part of the country.

We should mention pemican, a mixture of buffalo meat and berries used primarily because it lasted and lasted and lasted. Information about the availability of buffalo meat can be obtained from the Ministry of Indian and Northern Affairs in Ottawa.

And let us not forget tourtiere the hearty French-Canadian meat pie that affords any imaginative cook an opportunity for experimentation. French Canadians of the 17th century, primarily farmers, fishermen, and lumberjacks needed food that was filling, inexpensive and still delicious.

Tourtiere filled the bill then and it still does today.

Finally, we have maple syrup which proves that surely the best foods of all are those that provide us with emotional as well as gastronomic memories. Can't you recall at least one sugaring-off festival when the syrup was tapped from tall maples, then boiled over open fires and finally poured on the snow to be wound on popsicle sticks and eaten. Cold, cold snow... hot maple syrup....great aromas.....mmmmmmmmmm.

Society for language writers

New Delhi, (Samachar): Prominent writers of Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi have formed an organisation - The Bharatiya Lekhak Sangathan -- (Indian Writers Union): to uphold the right of freedom of expression and protect writers from exploitation.

The organisation said that during the emergency, writers along with million of others had faced humiliations and unprecedented suppression of freedom of expression. Because of the lack of an effective forum, writers could not raise their voice strongly and collectively. Taking advantage of the situation, a few oppostunistic and unscrupulous writers indulged in shameless sycophancy of the people in power.

The organisation will create a permanent fund to help writers and their families, establish writers homes in major cities and encourage a cooperative publishing movement.

Research centre for Ayurveda

Bangalore. (Samachar): A trust for undertaking research in Ayurveda has been formed at Coimbatore in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

Its sponsor Chandrashekhara Warier told newsmen here recently that the research centre, which started working last month, had selected rheumatoid arthritis for research to begin with.

Air India appointment

Mr. Gaurder has very recently been appointed the Resident Sales Representative of Air India in Montreal, Quebec.

Educated at school in India and with a degree from Cambridge University, England, he worked for several years promoting tourism to India with a travel agency and wholesaler based in Bombay.

With a fluent knowledge of French and over a year's experience in the travel industry in Montral, he will be representing Air India in the promotion travel on the World Wide Services of Air India, particularly to India.

He can be reached at telephone No. (514) 737-4114.

FILMS

Darjeling Himalayas Fantasy glimpes of western india

will be presented at the Public Library, Bloor and Gladstone, 1101 Bloor St., W., Toronto,

on Tuesday, July 5,77
at 7: p.m.

ADMISSION FREE - EVERYONE WELCOME.

South In... Between ... and ...

By A.J. Singh

The past thirty years have see... revolution in the lives of the So... Indian woman. Not content ... the traditional role of ... home-maker, she has moved ... the sphere of public life pro... herself the equal of man in ... traditionally known man's d... ain. Also, there are a ... engaged in the entrepren... opportunities to cater to va... dimensions of her personali... One such enterprise, which ... playing very significant role ... this field is the Indian Teleph... Industries (ITI) of Bangalore.

What is so significant about I... It has evolved a scheme ... ancillary feeder units. Th... units serve a dual purpose. ... the one hand, the provide a se... of participation and involven... to the womenfolk of the emp... ees of ITI: on the other h... they help augment the fa... income.

Initiated twelve years ago ... project has now three "wom... ancillary units in the coopera... sector. They are located near ... main factory in Bangolore ... ploying about 400 women. A ... more all-women ancillary fe... units function not only in o... parts of the State of Karna... but also in the rest of India.

These are fully run by the s... welfare department of the go... ment and social service or... isations. In addition to provi... building furniture fittings, to... materials and equipment, the ... technicians impart training ... technical guidance to the wo... employees.

The women earn anywh... between Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 ... month. A number of incent... are offered to boost producti... These take the form of ... Provident Fund and gratui... and also three sets of dres... each year.

One unit the Mahila Ud... Sahakara Sangha has 237 wo... all skilled in the wiring ... adjustments of components ... quired for an automatic telep... exchange. The turnover of ... Sangha for 1976, in terms ... fabrication charges was abou... 8 Lakhs (Rs. 8,00,000). A se... unit, the Vanita Udoyaga Sa... ara Sangha which started in ... with hardly seven opera... employs more than 100 wo... today. They now turnover ... annual business of Rs. 3,00... providing different compon... for crossbar telephone excha... and telephone instruments.

An operator starts on Rs. 150 ... month salary after training. ... 50 are paid extra as prerequis... Other incentives given to ... women workers include se... bonus, additional incentive b... to operators attaining 100 ... cent efficiency, and profit sh... bonus.

A third Unit, the Door ... Udyoga Sahakara Sangha ... started only a few months ... with thirty five operators trai... They were trained in va... skilled jobs connected with ... production of components ... telephone instruments and ... matic exchanges. Such has ... its spectacular success tha... expects to absorb 200 opera... and give a turnover of ... 8,00,000, by the end of 1977.

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DMISSION FREE - EVERYONE
ELCOME.

South Indian women: Between tradition and modernity

By A.J. Singh

The past thirty years have seen a revolution in the lives of the South Indian woman. Not content with the traditional role of the home-maker, she has moved into the sphere of public life proving herself the equal of man in the traditionally known man's domain. Also, there are a few engaged in the entrepreneual opportunities to cater to varied dimensions of her personality. One such enterprise, which is playing very significant role in this field is the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) of Bangalore.

What is so significant about ITI? It has evolved a scheme of ancillary feeder units. These units serve a dual purpose. On the one hand, the provide a sense of participation and involvement to the womenfolk of the employees of ITI; on the other hand, they help augment the family income.

Initiated twelve years ago the project has now three "women" ancillary units in the cooperative sector. They are located near the main factory in Bangalore employing about 400 women. A few more all-women ancillary feeder units function not only in other parts of the State of Karnataka but also in the rest of India.

These are fully run by the social welfare department of the government and social service organisations. In addition to providing building furniture fittings, tools, materials and equipment, the ITI technicians impart training and technical guidance to the women employees.

The women earn anywhere between Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per month. A number of incentives are offered to boost production. These take the form of ESI, Provident Fund and gratuities and also three sets of dresses each year.

One unit the Mahila Udyoga Sahakara Sangha has 237 women, all skilled in the wiring and adjustments of components required for an automatic telephone exchange. The turnover of the Sangha for 1976, in terms of fabrication charges was about Rs 3 Lakhs (Rs. 3,00,000). A second unit, the Vanita Udyoga Sahakara Sangha which started in 1974 with hardly seven operators, employs more than 100 women today. They now turnover an annual business of Rs. 3,00,000 providing different components for crossbar telephone exchanges and telephone instruments.

An operator starts on Rs. 150 per month salary after training. Rs. 10 are paid extra as prerequisites. Other incentives given to the women workers include service bonus, additional incentive bonus to operators attaining 100 per cent efficiency, and profit sharing bonus.

A third Unit, the Doorvani Udyoga Sahakara Sangha was started only a few months ago with thirty five operators trained. They were trained in various skilled jobs connected with the production of components of telephone instruments and automatic exchanges. Such has been its spectacular success that it expects to absorb 200 operators and give a turnover of Rs 8,00,000, by the end of 1977.

This is only one of the facets of the Indian woman out on the march. Another diametrically different field, is that of dairy farming where they are doing well. It is located at Chikkaraayampalayam in Sathyamangalam Taluk in Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu. It is run by the women's association (Madar Sangam) of this village. Incidentally this district has the distinction of being the first in the State in family planning extension programmes, implementation of applied nutritional programmes. It has a local primary school and well-known for its cleanliness.

What is so special about this project? In this particular region, due to increased emphasis on scientific farming, this field is considered to be only a man's prerogative. Not that it involves special skills and expertise which only men are supposed to have but also the male importance in this region has soared up too due to the shortage of male labour force. It is against this backdrop that the enterprising and hard-working women of the Coimbatore district have proved themselves equal, and even superior in this domain of farm-management. Since most of the crops are commercial and dry, there is round-the-year employment on the farms. Further since the women can be employed on low wages, and are easy to handle, the farm managers now prefer to employ a large female work force which is readily available.

This aside, as most women in well-to-do houses manage the agriculture farms, they also prefer to run separate dairy farms. Not only this some of them are even venturing into the fields of horticulture and floriculture, attend farmers training courses of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. Says the Vice-Chancellor of the above University: "Their knowledge of agricultural problems is astounding."

Crude in onshore areas

New Delhi (Samachar): Onshore areas under exploration with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) are estimated to contain reserves of 450 million tonnes of crude oil, commission sources say.

The sources point out that out of this reserve 120 million tonnes of crude oil are considered to be recoverable by primary known techniques. Though the resovery factor of the oil reserves works out to be about 28 per cent only, it is comparable with the leading oil-producing countries of the world, the sources said.

Steel production exceeds target

New Delhi, (Samachar): Steel production for the current financial year has commenced with the turn-out of salable steel from the main plants during April touching the 546,000-tonne mark.

This is 7.1 per cent more than the production during April 1976 and 0.6 per cent more than the target for the month.

While Bhilai and Rourkela achieved 11.4 per cent and 103.2 per cent of the target, power restrictions at Durgapur and Bokaro affected production resulting in these two plants operating at 86 per cent and 95.1 per cent of the target respectively.

Air India essay contest winners announced

As part of the India Spring Festival, held in Albany, N.Y. on May 21-22, 1977, Air-India and the Festival Committee sponsored an Essay Contest amongst the High School students in the tri-city area of Troy, Schenectady and Albany. The topic of the essay was "India As I See It". Three cash prizes of $100, $50 and $25 were donated by Air-India and the prize for honourable mention was donated by Sona.

The prize winners were:

First Prize - Miss Dawn Maloney, Age 15, Troy High School, Troy, New York

Second Prize - Miss Sharlene Manning, Age 17, Guilderland High School, Guilderland, N.Y.

Third Prize - Richard S. Aube, Age 15, Troy High School, Troy, New York

Honourable Mention - Miss Tara Mohan, Age 16, Shenendehowa S. High School, Clifton Park, New York

Special Mention - Miss Bonnie Lee Smith, Steinmetz School, Schenectady, N.Y.

Special Mention - Miss Sharon Baker, Age 15, Mohonasen S. High School, Schenectady, N.Y.

Special Mention - Miss Sharon Allen, Age 17, Guilderland Central High School, Guilderland, New York

Pratap M. Narsu, Chairman India Spring Festival Committee, (extreme right) and Andy Ramani, Sales Development Manager, Air-India, with some of the prize winners.

The following is the prize winning essay by Miss Dawn Maloney, Age 15, Troy High School, Troy, New York.

As I see it

In viewing India, I see it as being a country that is struggling to improve its many serious problems. I see it as an overpopulated, underdeveloped area, with a climate that does not lend a helping hand in providing for its people.

India is located on the Indian Peninsula, which lies along the southern coast of Asia. It is a land of great contrasts. Far to the north there are high, rugged mountains. Across much of north India lies the fertile North Indian Plain. A vast, hilly plateau region covers practically all of the rest of India.

About 570 million people live in this country, which is one-third the size of the United States, and has two and one-half times the population.

This population is one of India's more difficult problems to solve. Due to improved health care which enables a person to live longer, India's population continues to grow steadily. In the years to come, I fear that it will worsen, because three out of five children in East Asia are under 15 years of age.

In order to slow down population growth, government workers have been urging Indians to have smaller families. To date, however, the people are not showing signs of doing so. One of the reasons may be that Indian people feel that big families and carrying on the family name is very important.

I see many of India's problems closely related to each other. For example, the growing population brings on another problem which is providing food for their people. Farmers in India are unable to grow all the food the people need. They have so little land that they can barely raise enough for their own families. They lack fertilizer, good tools and good seed. Many do not use their land as well as they could, and many depend on the rains of the summer monsoon to provide water for their crops. In some years, these rains come too early or too late to benefit them.

In order to solve this problem, many steps are being taken by India's leaders. Chemical factories have been built to manufacture fertilizers, which will help increase crop yields. Also, high-quality seed is available to farmers in all parts of India. Farmers who are willing to try new methods can obtain loans to buy tools and machinery.

The problem of food shortage and lack of nourishing food, greatly effects the health of India's people along with their unhealthful living conditions. In the cities, many people have no shelter at all. At night they sleep on the sidewalks or in doorways. Those who do have shelter, aren't all that better off. It consists of run-down tenement buildings, with large families all crowded into one room. In the villages, shelter for many is crude mud huts with dirt floors.

One of the reasons India has remained an underdeveloped country, is that most of the people there cannot read or write. Language differences create a serious problem, because there are fourteen major languages and hundreds of different dialects spoken.

In order to better their country, the people of India need to work together. To enable them to do so, the government of India began a program to try to make education available to everyone. Today, more than three-fourths of India's children between the ages of 6 and 11 go to primary schools and older men and women are being educated. Prior to this, more than two-thirds of the adults could not read or write.

Four-fifths of India's population follow the Hindu religion. Progress has been discouraged by the teachings of Hinduism, which says that people should accept their way of life without trying to change it.

India leaders are having great difficulty convincing people that changes must be made in order to solve their country's great problems.

India is a democratic republic. The country's basic laws and guarantee of certain rights and freedoms to the people of India are outlined in the Indian constitution. It forbids discrimination on the basis of sex, religion, caste, race, or national origin. Every citizen who is 21 years of age or older has the right to vote.

India has come a long way in its strive for development, but much more is needed. With the continued efforts of its government, gratitude and loyalty from its people, along with a helping hand from others and peaceful relations with its neighbors, I see India as becoming a country in which its people can be proud.

MATRIMONIALS

Suitable match for a young Sikh girl, 25, good looking, charming and smart, M.A. Economics. Boy should preferably be a professional, and or settled in North America. Seriously interested parties need apply only with boys full particulars. Early marriage in North America or India. #M-1242 The Canadian India Times.

Well settled match for my daughter, 24, 5'-3", slim, fair, B.C. University graduate student. Divorcee Hindu girl with son age 5. Completing studies shortly. Decent employment eminent. Please give full particulars to M-1250 The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from mature beautiful girls, caste no bar, for a Hindu boy, 35, settled in Canada in business management. Please send particulars in confidence and a photograph (returnable) in first letter to M-1252. The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for handsome Punjabi Jat Sikh youngman, 27, B.Sc., Mechnical Engineer from India. Correspondence invited from sincere, pretty, well educated girls from USA or Canada. Please send full detils with recent photograph to #M-1253 The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from eligible gentlemen, immigrant or Canadian Citizen, for an educated, attractive Tamil girl, 26, 5'3½", from Ceylon presently in Canada. #M-1255, Teh Canadian India Times.

Looking for a life partner!. But cannot find one. Come to us. We specialize in helping people of Indian Origin. Write in confidence to: Matrimonial Referral Service, Ltd., 307 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1409, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Wanted a suitable match for Khatri handsome boy, 23, B.A. from India, studying in Toronto. Early marriage, caste no bar. #M-1256, The Canadian India Times.

Handsome, liberal, aesthetic, intelligent engineer, 29, from highly educated and respected North Indian family. Currently working in a prestige Corporation. Has been here since 1967. Amiably divorced with no financial obligations. No bars. Fair complexioned professionally trained women please write with recent returnable color photograph and complete biodata. #M-1257, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a beautiful and educated girl for a Punjabi immigrant engineer, 28, settled in Mid-West U.S.A. Caste no bar. Correspond #M-1258, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from mature, educated, good-looking girls for a handsome Sikh businessman, 28. Reply with photograph to 10 Janlyn Cres. Apt. 7, Belleville, Ontario.

Suitable well settled professional match for beautiful, charming, Hindu Arora girl, 23, 5'-1", visiting Canada soon. Brother and sister well settled in Canada and States. Write with full particulars and photograph - Dr. Purveen - 1247 Jalana Blvd., London Ontario or call (519) 681-3054.

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Night vision binoculars

Bombay, (Samachar): Night vision binoculars, a light-weight portable device which enables one to see in the dark, has been developed and fabricated by the Opto-Electronics section of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Bombay.

The principle of operation of the binoculars involves conversion of the infra-red "illuminated" scene, invisible to the naked eye, into a visible output with the help of infra-red sensitive image converter tubes.

Round the clock drilling

Bombay, June 13 (Samachar): Crude oil production from Bombay high in the Arabian Sea will be stepped up from 35,000 barrels a day to 80,000 barrels a day by the end of this year, according to Oil and Natural Gas Commission sources.

The sources said the Commission would soon start drawing oil from 20 wells. Oil production operations are at present confined to seven wells in the Bombay High region.

Election results today

The Chief Election Commissioner, T. Swaminathan, said that extra precautions had been taken to have a free and fair elections to the State Assemblies to safeguard the interests of all parties and candidates.

Employment bias to export promotion

The export promotion measures will now have a "clear bias" in favour of labour intensive products. This was stated by the Commerce Minister Mohan Dharia in New Delhi June 7.

Mr. Dharia also said the domestic consumption of requirements of large income groups as distinguished from essential items of mass consumption would have to be "sacrificed" to some extent to meet the rising import bills.

MGP win in Goa

With all results announced for the 30-Member Assembly for Goa, Daman and Diu, the ruling Mahrashtrawadi Gomantak Party has secured 15 seats; Congress 10; Janata Party 3; Independents 2.

Unesco for new world order

New Delhi, (Samachar) The Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, A.M. M'Bow says, "development is global" in the sense that to be lasting it must be applied to all mankind.

Endorsing the concept of a new international economic order at a public meeting here recently, Mr. M'Bow said there could be no true development if growth accentuated between nations and peoples within nations.

Swedish grant

New Delhi, (Samachar): Sweden has extended a $53 million grant to India under an agreement signed here.

India would be able to utilise $23 million of the grant on general imports from anywhere in the world, while another $18 million are for import of goods and services from Sweden.

Edible oil policy revised

New Delhi, (Samachar) The Government has announced drastic changes in the policy for the import of edible oils and oilseeds, including invalidation of unutilised licences not covered by firm letters of credit, following the continued failure of the trade to honour its social obligations.

In a notification amending the earlier decision, the Commerce Ministry announced that no fresh licences would be issued to those already possessing one for the import of edible oils and oilseeds and had failed to make any firm commitment for importing these. Licences would be issued to others only to the extent of actual quantities imported by them against the previous licences.

The result of the decision that all unutilised licences against which no firm import contracts had been made or letters of credit opened within three months of the issue of such licences would automatically stand invalidated.

POSTAL DELAY

We have been receiving numerous complaints regarding the late delivery of the paper.

In this context we would like to point out that the paper is mailed on the day of publication shown on the paper and the delay is entirely due to poor postal service.

We have taken up the matter repeatedly with the post office here without any success.

The Canadian India Times.

Sunit Kumar Chatterjee dies

The noted scholar and linguist, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee passed away in Calcutta May 29. He was 87. Dr. Chatterjee, the internationally reputed linguist, was President of the Sahitya Akademi and a National Professor for Humanities for two terms. His most important work is the "Origin and Development of the Bengali Language". He was awarded Padma Vibhushan.

Success in desert taming techniques

Jodhpur, June 12 (Samachar) Secientists claim that far from being an economic liability, the desert areas may have a vast poetntial to contribute to the nation's economy.

Reporters visiting the Central Arid Zone Research Institute here recently were shown how vast stretches of sandy, rocky, undulating semi-arid regions had been made to grow food crops, pulses and even fruits.

The miracle had been performed through the Institute's operational research project in a few villages near Jodhpur.

Dr. S.P. Malhotra, acting Director of the Institute, said the work taken up by the institute under the project included sand dune stabilisation, pasture development, shelter belt program, improved technology of rabi and kharif crops, horticulture rodent control, sheep development and water management.

India has an area of about 3.2 lakh sq. km of hot desert and 9.6 lakh sq. km of semi-arid area. Besides, the cold desert of Ladakh occupies 0.7 lakh sq. km. Over 19 million people inhabit these areas.

Farm scheme may benefit million

New Delhi, (Samachar): A million Indian farmers are expected to benefit from a two-year farm investment program being launched by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation supported by a 50-year-interest free $200 million credit from the International Development Association.

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